The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXI., No. 16. Whole No. 548 | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 20, 1900. | Price per Copy, 10c.

Contents

Mrs C.W. Daniels
MacCullagh
Cottage 1901

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Outlook for the Settlement of the Coal Strike 451
Women in the Election 452
Cartoon Snap-Shots of the Campaign . . 452
More Political Utterances from Prominent Men 453
Dr. Josiah Strong on Expansion . . 454
The "Wisconsin's" Trial Trip . . . 455
Some Campaign Quips 455
German Americans and "German Day" 455
"The Cost of Tammany Hall in Flesh and Blood" 456
Various Reflections on the Census . . 457
Topics in Brief 457

LETTERS AND ART:

Is D'Annunzio a Decadent? 458
Mr Sothern's Views of Hamlet . . . 458
A Three-Year-Old Composer and Pianist 459
Cuban Literature 459
Richard Mansfield in "Henry the Fifth" 460
Clara Morris's Presence of Mind . . 461
A Newly Discovered Dante Picture . 461
Notes 461

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Lessons of Galveston 462
The Sea-Aquarium at the Paris Exposition 463
Absurdities Found in the Patent Office 463
Physical Size and Intelligence . . . 464
Importation of Earthworms 464
Should the Deaf Marry? 464
Drawing a Picture with a Rifle . . 465
Noise as Waste Energy 465
Man, Muscle, and Coal 465
Science Brevities 465

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Sect Whose Members Believe that Christ is Now on Earth 466
Strength of Roman Catholicism in English-Speaking Nations 466
Present Status of Spiritualism in the World 467
Will Buddhism and Christianity be Friends instead of Enemies? . . 468
A Jewish View of the Passion Play . 469
Religious Notes 469

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Our German Debtors 470
The Scarcity of Coal in Europe and its Possible Consequences 470
Portraits: Leaders of the Political Campaign in Great Britain 471
Chile and Peru 472
The Powers and China 473
Continental Views of the Situation in South Africa 474

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 475
Personals 476
Current Events 477
Chess 479

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

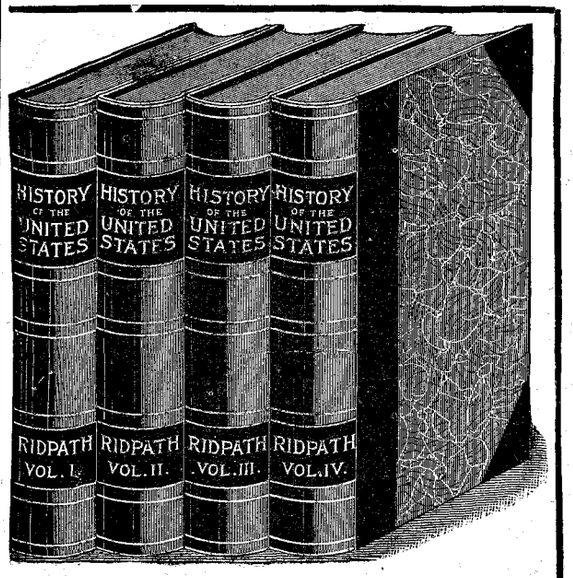
Special INTRODUCTORY OFFER to Literary Digest Readers

THE NEW IMPERIAL EDITION OF

At Half Price
TO DIGEST READERS
For Thirty Days

Ridpath's History of the United States

FOUR SUPERB ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES *REVISED TO DATE*



Includes the Spanish-American War

ONLY 50 CENTS REQUIRED
OUR OFFER

THE work is superbly bound in half calf, gilt tops, the most elegant of bindings, the type is large and clear and printed upon the highest quality of heavy vellum finished paper. Hundreds of illustrations, colored maps, and charts richly embellish the work, and sells regularly at $20. To those who accept this offer within thirty days, the set will be sent prepaid on payment of 50 cents and the balance will be payable in ten monthly payments of $1 each. Books can be returned within ten days and money refunded if not found satisfactory.

An Easy Way to Secure a Matchless Set of Books That Should be in Every American Home. :: ::

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
I accept your Special Offer to DIGEST Readers of Ridpath's History of the United States, and enclose 50 cents as initial payment. Send full particulars and if satisfactory, will order the set, otherwise the 50 cents is to be returned to me.

.....

.....

ONLY 500 SETS ARE OFFERED TO DIGEST READERS AT THIS PRICE

NO American home, however obscure and humble, can afford to be without some readable, authentic and patriotic narrative of the struggles and triumphs of that land whose name has become, in all the world, the synonym of liberty. Such a work is Dr. Ridpath's **Popular History of the United States.**

READS LIKE A ROMANCE

It is a compendium of the stirring facts of our history woven into a narrative so brilliant and dramatic as to leave an ineffaceable impression on the mind of the reader. The images rise from these pages like the creations of fiction. The great acts of our national drama are set on the historic stage like the scenes of the *Histories* of Shakespeare, and the imagination is borne onward without effort or weariness. Thousands of the readers of Dr. Ridpath's work have borne witness to **its unfailing and absorbing interest.**

360,000 COPIES SOLD OF THE FIRST EDITION

This is the GREATEST SALE ever recorded of a historical work, and shows the wonderful popularity of the author and the great merit of the work. :: :: ::

AMERICA'S GREATEST HISTORIAN

Dr. Ridpath needs no introduction to the American public, his name is a household word and his history stands unequalled among all works of a like kind, giving the real substance of many exhaustive histories within the compass of a single work. How completely this is done, with what consummate skill the historian has sifted the wheat from the chaff, how the vividness of his narrative grows in fascinating power to the close, is well attested by the fact of its phenomenal sale.

HENRY G. ALLEN & COMPANY, Publishers, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOURS.

Gaze's Tours

EUROPE
PALESTINE
EGYPT
ROUND THE WORLD

TRAVEL TICKETS ALL ROUTES

Programs Ready

Say whether you wish to go with a party, all included, or independently, with travel tickets. Write for printed matter, FREE by mail.

HENRY GAZE & SONS.
(Est. 1844.)

113 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK
220 So. Clark Street, - - Chicago

One Night to Denver

CHICAGO-UNION PACIFIC & NORTH-WESTERN LINE

COLORADO SPECIAL leaves Chicago 10 every morning, arriving Denver 1.20 next afternoon and Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars; all meals in dining cars. Another fast train at 10.30 p. m. daily. All agents sell tickets via Chicago & North-Western Ry. New book—Colorado Illustrated—mailed on receipt of four cents postage by W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago, Ill.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia,
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Rodolphe Claughton (Collections and Bankruptcy Cases) 320 Broadway N. Y. City.

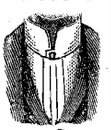
FULL SPRINGS; genuine leather, both sides alike. Size 76x28. Immense stock; special bargains. Write to-day.

Direct from maker **$20**

Catalogue C 91 Office Furniture; C 92 House Furniture.
E. H. STAFFORD & BROS., Steinway Hall, Chicago

You Needn't Care a Button

if you've a Bachelor's Button, with Improved Washburne Patent Fasteners, whether you lose a suspender button or not. Slip it on; push down the lever; it holds like grim death. By mail, 10 cts. Catalogue of novelties made with Washburne fasteners, free on request.



AMERICAN RING CO., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

OPIUM **WHISKY** and other drug habits cured in 30 days. Sanitarium treatment. Book and particulars **FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.**

The CENTURY Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas at HALF PRICE In Little Payments

WE have secured another Complete Edition of this greatest of Reference Libraries. Last season's "Million-Dollar Sale" of The Century through the Wanamaker Club was memorable as having surpassed all selling records known to retailing. An entire edition was distributed—at half the regular prices.

The after-demand, both in the store and through the mails, made it clear that nothing short of another whole edition could satisfy the need—and we secured it.

We're ready now to fill orders promptly—in any of the three styles of binding.

The coupon below will tell you how to go about it.

"A complete working Library in itself."—

Delivered Complete

10 Massive Volumes, *on receipt of*

$1

You conclude the purchase by little monthly payments that figure only ten cents a day—hardly more than you'd spend for your daily newspapers. The total is just half the regular prices.

This Coupon will bring you full information as to how to join the Wanamaker Century Club, which secures for you the half-price—full description of the work itself, terms, etc.

Cut This Corner off and mail it to

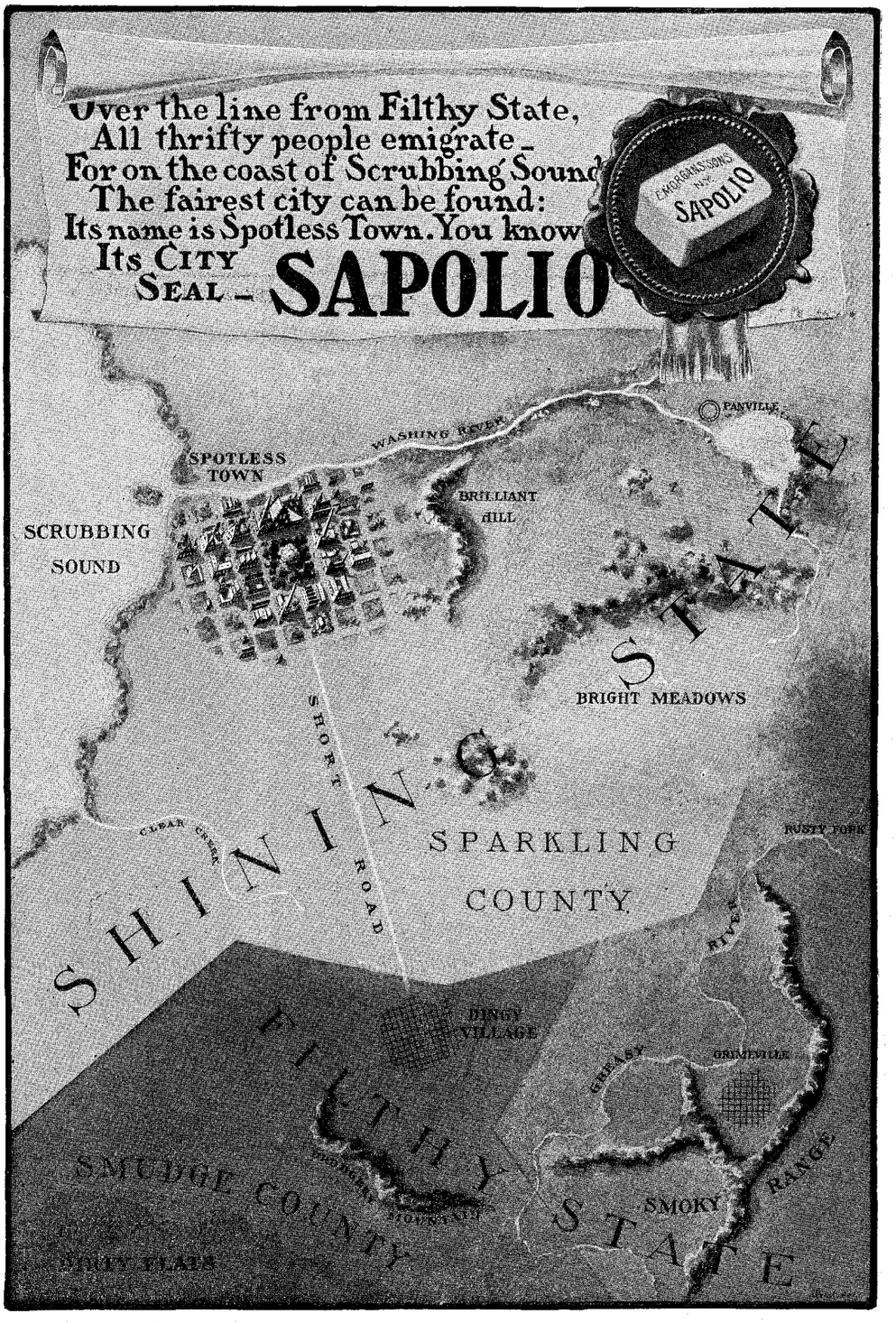
John Wanamaker
New York

Please send me book of specimen pages from the Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia and Atlas, and complete details of the half-price offer, etc., etc.

Name .....
Address .....
L. D. .....

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXI., No. 16 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 20, 1900. WHOLE NUMBER, 548

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following contributions to the India Famine Fund:

Previously acknowledged	$1,139.12
Mrs. John Davidson, Charleston, W. Va.	1.00
Christian Endeavorer, Cincinnati, O.	.50
Henry Graff, Parkersburg, W. Va.	5.00
Rev. W. B. Evers, Martinsburg, W. Va.	5.00
Joseph A. Morris, Wilton, N. C.	1.90
A. O. Langebrough, Mabel, Minn.	2.00
	$1,154.52

The above list contains only those contributions received prior to October 15. They have been forwarded to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York, who are custodians of the fund received by the Committee of One Hundred.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COAL STRIKE.

THE predictions of a prompt settlement of the Pennsylvania strike, which were made with such confidence a few days ago, do not now seem likely to be fulfilled. Interest last week chiefly centered around the miners' convention in Scranton, at which over eight hundred delegates were present who expressed their willingness to accept the ten-per-cent. increase offered, provided the companies agree to maintain the new rate until next April and also to abolish the sliding scale in the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts. As the operators show but little disposition to agree to the demands made by the convention, it is feared that the settlement of the strike may be postponed for some time to come, and the belief is expressed by many papers that the employers will have to make still further concessions. President Mitchell, in addressing the convention, said:

"For the first time in many years the operators have recognized your demands for better conditions of employment, and have offered an advance of ten per cent. in your wages. I am well aware that this advance is not satisfactory to you. You have felt, and with justice, that a definite period of time should be named during which this advance should remain in force. Your experience where wages are based on a sliding scale has been so unsatisfactory to you that you believe that the sliding method of determining wages should be abolished; you also believe that the laws of Pennsylvania should be obeyed by the coal companies, and wages be paid twice each month, you reserving the right of spending your earnings wherever you choose. Whether it is better at this time to insist upon a compliance with all your demands is a question which you who are most interested are called upon to decide. Personally, I have hoped that we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers and miners' delegates meet in joint interstate convention, and, like prudent, sensible business men, mutually agree upon a scale of wages which remains in force for one year, thus removing the causes of strikes and lockouts, and even yet I believe that in future years the anthracite operators will accept this humane and progressive method of treating with their employees."

The rejection of the employers' offer by President Mitchell and the miners is severely criticized in some quarters. The miners should remember, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), that "a certain gain is far better than continued conflict with all its hazards of loss." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) is surprised that the sliding scale of wages should be attacked, for "when it was adopted it was supposed to be a panacea for disputes about the rate of wages." This paper continues:

"Mr. Mitchell's ideal remedy, that of holding joint conventions of miners and operators each year to fix prices for the coming year, involves such recognition of the Mine Workers' Union as the operators will avoid if possible. It is employed in the bituminous regions, and insures annual contentions, with threats of strikes, if not a closing of the mines while wages are being adjusted. . . . The quick way to end the strike would be to accept the ten per cent. increase and provide for arbitration of the other questions about which there are differences of opinion."

On the other hand, the Columbus *Dispatch* (Rep.) points out that the miners will not even gain a clear ten-per-cent. advance by accepting the compromise offer. It says:

"As a rule, a miner digs six loads of coal a day, for which he receives $6.30. Out of this he pays the wages of his helper, averaging $1.25 a day, and the cost of power, oil, and repair of tools. The amount that he has left for himself varies with the number of helpers and the amount of powder and oil used, and is said to average about $2.30. Ten per cent. advance would give the miner 63 cents more a day, but out of that he must pay his helper a ten-per-cent. advance or 12½ cents; if he has two, 25 cents. Thus, the miner's real advance in wages would be only 38 cents or a little over six per cent.

"There is, however, another considerable item of gain for the miner, on the face of the proposition, in the reduction in the price of powder from $2.75 to $1.50 a keg. But there is some uncertainty about this, in that some of the operators have intimated that the reduction in the price of the powder is to be figured as a part of the ten-per-cent. increase. . . . It is incumbent upon the operators to make their offer with frankness and in the plainest possible terms, so that there can be no misunderstanding and needless friction."

The Schuylkill region was the scene of bloodshed last week, when an attempt was made by miners to close the Oneida collieries. In the ensuing *melée*, a mining engineer was killed and over twenty men on both sides were wounded. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) comments on the increasing frequency of these riotous outbreaks, and the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) calls atten-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion to the fact that the troubles in this case, as well as in the previous conflict at Shenandoah, were caused by foreigners—mostly Hungarians. The latter paper adds:

"It is a matter for congratulation that there have not been more of these conflicts, and some credit for this must be given to the strike leaders, who have in several instances discouraged marching. The prompt appearance of the Pennsylvania National Guard after the first fatality also had a strong influence in keeping the men quiet. It is worth remembering that the soldiers were, as a rule, welcomed by the English-speaking miners, who have a respect for law and order. They use their persuasive powers on men who continue to work, but their demonstrations stop short of stone-throwing and assault. It should also be considered that there has not yet been any general suffering from cold or want of food. That would inevitably come if the strike were continued much longer, for the miners must be near the end of their funds."

The wider aspects of the strike and the many problems involved still attract a great deal of attention from the press throughout the country. The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* (Dem.) asserts that the strike has already assumed international importance, and that sooner or later almost every nation will feel the effects of it. Not only will the price of coal in this country be raised, it says, but exports will be checked, and perhaps a new market opened for the product of Southern collieries. In the opinion of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), one great lesson is taught by the strike, namely, the need of closer personal relations between employer and employed. It instances the Markle case as an example of humane and considerate treatment of the miners, and contrasts conditions at the Yeddo collieries with the results that too often follow from corporation rule and its system of overseers and superintendents. The Scranton *Truth* (Ind.) pays tribute to the growing influence of the labor union. "Whatever view the big corporations might be inclined to take of the Mine Workers' Union at the outset," it says, "they must now admit that it has exercised more power in three weeks than any other labor movement ever seen in the anthracite region." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), commenting on the strike from yet another point of view, declares:

"No one can view the general railroad situation without regretting the condition of ineffectiveness into which our Interstate Commerce Commission has fallen, so that no governmental agency now has the power to regulate the monopolistic tendencies of railroad combinations. It is to be hoped that when Congress assembles in December, with the national campaign successfully passed, the party in power will courageously take hold of this issue in the interest of the larger public. It is unwise for the Republicans, as the party of business stability, to give any reasonable occasion for Populistic clamor to grow under its feet. The best security of our social order in the future is on all occasions to take the underpinning out from the agitator's platform by such legislation as will secure equal rights and fair opportunities."

Women in the Election.—In the State of Idaho this year the women will for the first time participate in a Presidential election. In three other States—Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming—the women will vote. Says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.):

"The vote that they cast is large, but to a considerable extent is not at all important, for the cleavage in the female vote follows the line of the male on national questions. Politicians have observed that the wife votes as does the husband, the sister follows the brother, and the daughter the father, while the girl who has no male relatives seeks the advice of her closest male friend. So the practical politicians of the States named make no special attempt to corral the votes of the women on national questions, striving only by due attentions and courtesies not to alienate it.

"Since 1896 there has been a considerable falling-off of, the interest of women in elections. This year it is estimated that scarcely fifty per cent. of those who are entitled to vote will use their privilege. The novelty has apparently worn off, and the sensible women are satisfied to let the men do their duty at the polls, without any outside influence. The great benefit that the female vote has been to the Western States which have adopted it more than makes up for any lack of interest at the present time. It has brought order and lawful behavior at the polling-booths and it has forced the parties to put up men of pure moral and business character. These two things alone have been of tremendous advantage to the West, and while the women there may not all vote, the fact that they have the power to go to the polls and knock out any candidate that they do not approve of forces the leaders to greater caution than they used in the old days.

"Altogether, woman's suffrage has been a success in the West. It has been a power for good and it continues to be a restraining

BRYAN'S ROAD TO THE WHITE HOUSE.
—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

NOT A SUCCESS AS A HYPNOTIST.
—*The Kansas City Times.*

CARTOON SNAP-SHOTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

influence of a kind that is most welcome to the better element of society."

MORE POLITICAL UTTERANCES FROM PROMINENT MEN.

THE Republican press, which accept every Gold Democrat's declaration of allegiance to McKinley as an added proof that Bryan has not won back the Democrats who bolted in 1896, had two occasions of rejoicing last week in published statements from Judge Wheeler H. Peckham and ex-Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh. Judge Peckham was one of the victims of the disagreement between President Cleveland and the Republican Senate; he would be a justice of the United States Supreme Court if the Senate had not, at the instigation of Senator David B. Hill, in 1894, refused to confirm his appointment. Mr. MacVeagh was Attorney-General in President Garfield's Cabinet, but supported Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency in 1892, and was appointed by him as Ambassador to Italy. Mr. MacVeagh says in a letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) that his controlling reason for supporting McKinley and Roosevelt "is the unwillingness I feel to intrust the government of the country to the men who now represent and control the Democratic organization, standing as they do upon the Chicago platform of 1896." He thinks that the "deplorable consequences" in the Philippines which have followed the war with Spain "would have followed just the same, in my opinion, if Mr. Bryan had been President." He follows this statement with another to the effect that a vote for President McKinley can not be construed as an indorsement of the Philippine policy:

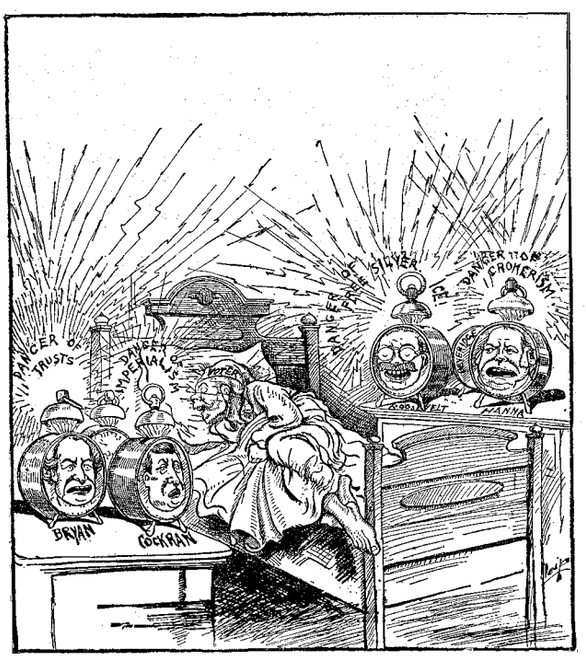
"Nor can I believe anybody with ordinary common sense is in danger of regarding President McKinley's reelection as an indorsement of the war in the Philippines. Indeed, I need only mention Senator Hoar and Senator Hale in Congress, and ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator Edmunds out of it, as representatives of the vast number of anti-imperialists who are supporting the Republican nominees, to show the futility of pretending that their election will be treated as an approval of a policy to which so many of their supporters are irreconcilably opposed. The larger the anti-imperialist vote for President McKinley, the sooner will the nation return to its true mission, that of developing the rich and great American continent and dedicating it to liberty and peace; and its seems to me the present tendency of President McKinley's mind can be discerned in the true American policy he is now pursuing in China."

Judge Peckham, in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), says of Mr. Bryan's aims:

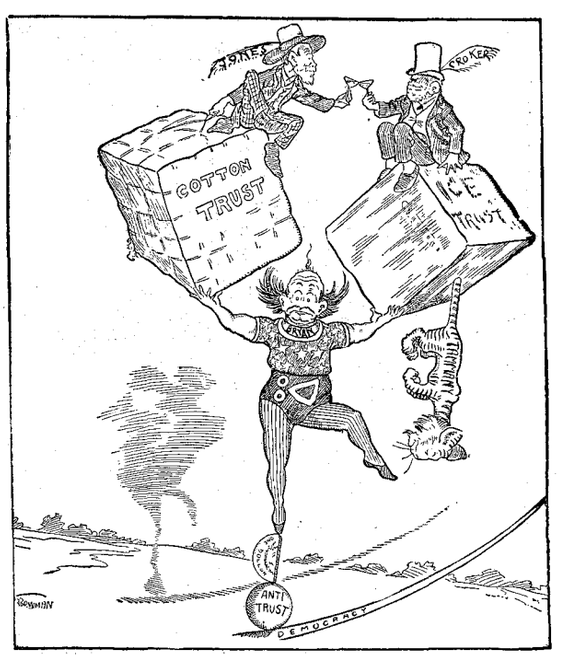
"In my judgment, to have them or any of them attained would be unmixed and unqualified evil. Mr. Bryan and his platform propose practically nothing else. He has no plan as to the Philippines which differs in kind, tho it may in degree, from that of Mr. McKinley. He invites us to nothing but the dish of horrors of 16 to 1, a reorganized court, and the mob-rule of strikers. . . . I think that anti-imperialism or anti-expansion may safely wait until after this election, and that all who opposed Bryan in 1896, and all who recognize the abominable character of his doctrines, should now put forth every energy, once and for all, to so overwhelm him that we may have time and ability to address ourselves to the defeat of the Republican Party, without at the same time presenting principles and candidates more objectionable than theirs."

On the other hand, Prof. George T. Ladd, head of the department of philosophy and psychology in Yale University, has just returned from a trip around the world an ardent anti-imperialist as a result of his personal investigations into conditions in the far East. In an interview printed in the New York *Evening Post*, tho he does not indicate how he will vote next month, he declares that "the attitude of the United States in retaining the Philippines is entirely unjustifiable," that it "was wrong from the very beginning" and is "impolitic, immoral, and contrary to all of our traditions." Indeed, he says that "the history of the world shows that in every case where a higher tribe was tried to subjugate a lower one, the lower one pulls the other down to its level," and he believes that "this is seen in the history of our own troops in the Philipipnes." He goes on:

"The Philippines can learn to govern themselves just as we have learned to govern ourselves. They are, for that matter, better prepared than were we a few centuries ago. Just see what the Japanese have done in the last century in adapting themselves to modern civilization. No troops in China have behaved themselves more splendidly than have the Japanese. Yet it is but fifty years ago that they were in the dark ages. There is probably much the same blood among many of the higher Filipinos that there is in the Japanese. We might have given the



THEY CAN'T WAKE HIM UP.
—*The Detroit News.*



A FELLOW MUST HAVE AN AWFUL NERVE TO DO AN ACT LIKE THIS.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

OF THE CAMPAIGN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Filipinos some such friendly assurance as we gave the Cubans. People are going to be deceived who think that the end is coming quickly. The chances are that the Filipinos will always keep in rebellion till they either have self-government or are exterminated.

"The question which is on trial in this country is whether we are fit ourselves for self-government. We don't need to take any more government jobs on our hands."

Another anti-imperialist is President Valentine of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and the Democratic press are pointing to him as a capitalist "who sees no menace to business prosperity," as the Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) puts it, "in the election of an honest and incorruptible statesman like William Jennings Bryan to the Presidency." Mr. Valentine says, in a recently published statement:

"Mr. Bryan has ranged himself and the great party behind him on the right side of the debate. He throws the whole organized power of the Democracy into the fight against the imperialistic program. From the standpoint of all men who are opposed to the revolutionary departure of the present administration, his course, on this issue at least, is removed from censure. Demur as some may to the party's attitude on the financial question, its position on the crucial test of our Democracy is right, and Mr. Bryan deserves the suffrages of the American people for having set it squarely upon that footing. Those who think the dollar more important than the rights of men can vote for Mr. McKinley. I shall vote for Mr. Bryan."

DR. JOSIAH STRONG ON EXPANSION.

REV. DR. JOSIAH STRONG, the author of "Our Country, "The New Era," and other widely known books, now appears with a new and timely book on "Expansion." With his customary habit of thinking and speaking in terms of continents and centuries, Dr. Strong considers our little war in the Philippines in the light of a future age when the center of civilization shall have moved half-way round the globe, and the Anglo-Saxon shall be engaged in a death-grapple with the Slav for the military, commercial, intellectual, and moral supremacy in world-affairs. His argument is, in brief, that our plunge into world-politics was inevitable, and that we must continue to play a larger and larger part on the world's stage until the Pacific and its shores become the chief theater of human events and America becomes the champion of civilization and enlightenment. Then, he argues, the value of a base like the Philippines, almost at the Slav's door, and of another base like Hawaii, will be incalculable.

The first cause that is forcing the United States into world-politics, thinks Dr. Strong, is the exhaustion of our arable public lands; the vacant government lands have practically all been taken, so that American energy and capital "will increasingly go abroad." Then, too, our manufacturers, having conquered the home market, are invading the manufacturing nations of Europe, and will do so more and more. America's great stores of coal and of iron, our skilled labor, our cheap raw materials and our access to markets, "constitute a fivefold advantage, which, like an outstretched hand, can hardly fail to grasp the open markets of the world."

Devoting a chapter to the awakening of China and its inevitable effect on American commerce, and another chapter to the commercial revolution that will be wrought by the construction of the new isthmian canal, Dr. Strong reaches the conclusion that the Pacific ocean is bound to become "the center of the world's commerce, wealth, and power." That center, he observes, has been shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, and with its transfer to the Pacific it will remain there. "The commercial supremacy of the Pacific will be final." Providentially, as Dr. Strong believes, the dawn of this new era in the world's history finds Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Hongkong, the Philippines, Hawaii, and almost the entire continent of North America under Anglo-Saxon rule. He sees the hand of Providence, too, in the bar which the isthmus of Panama placed between the Atlantic and the Pacific until Anglo-Saxon America should come to unbar the gate and enter in. "Such facts are God's great alphabet with which he spells for man His providential purposes."

Turning from this picture of the coming struggle between Anglo-Saxon and Slav for world-supremacy, and the providential occupation of strategic points by our own race, Dr. Strong passes to the consideration of our present duty in the Philippines, viewed independently of any future contest in that quarter of the globe. Directing attention first to the interdependence, the solidarity of nations as a new fact in history, he argues that this new world life "creates new rights and new duties." New conditions have rendered necessary a revision of Washington's farewell address. "Reduced to its simplest terms, Washington's advice amounts to this: 'Let us mind our own business'—admirable advice for that age, and equally good for this. Then our business was confined to this continent; now it is in the ends of the earth. By all means let us mind it." The new interdependence of the nations makes necessary a new world policy, compelling the world-powers "to assume more responsibility for the world's order." Dr. Strong compares the world, indeed, to a great city, and the armies to the police, whose operations, altho accompanied by force, may be really benevolent. What, then, is our duty in the Philippines? If the Filipinos are capable of governing themselves, he declares, "neither the United States nor any other power should extend authority over them"; but "if they are incapable of self-government, then to give them independence would wrong the world in general and themselves in particular. The practical question, then, narrows down to this: Are the Filipinos capable of self-government?" On this point, Dr. Strong thinks that the testimony of Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby, President Schurman, General Otis, and Professor Worcester in their report "would seem to be decisive to every unbiased mind. And if the Filipinos are incapable of governing themselves," he says, "some one else must govern

"SEEMS 'S IF 'TWAS GOIN' TO BE A MIGHTY LONG SMOKE."
—*The Indianapolis News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

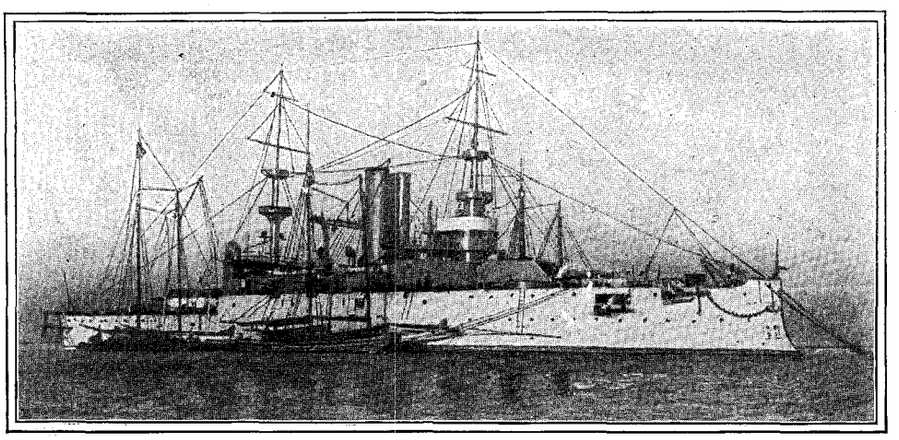
them. On whom is that duty more incumbent than on ourselves?" Again, he notes that the insurgent Tagalogs "constitute only one fifth of the population," while the other four fifths "have been either friendly to the United States or neutral. Do we owe nothing to them? . . . Do we owe no protection and help to these four fifths against the one fifth?" He adds:

"One other question I would like to ask the anti-expansionists. Will they kindly explain why it is that Americans, with the traditions and inheritance of Anglo-Saxons and with the experience of freemen, are incapable of governing one tenth of their number of Filipinos, and can not even attempt it without sacrificing the republic and losing their own liberties, while a tribe of Malays, who have neither the inheritance nor the experience of freemen, can create a republic and successfully govern not only themselves but also four times their number of undisciplined tribesmen?"

Dr. Strong sums up his book by saying: "It is time to dismiss 'the craven fear of being great,' to recognize the place in the world which God has given us, and to accept the responsibilities which it devolves upon us in behalf of Christian civilization."

THE "WISCONSIN'S" TRIAL TRIP.

THE records of an average speed of 17.1 knots an hour on a run covering 64 knots, with a maximum speed of 18.54 knots an hour, made by the new battle-ship *Wisconsin* on her trial trip last week, has called out much favorable remark. "The science of naval construction," declares the New York *Mail and Express*, "has achieved a new and important triumph." The construction of the *Wisconsin* and the famous *Oregon* by the same firm, it adds, "is one of the most brilliant achievements in the annals of American shipbuilding." The only other battle-ship approaching the *Wisconsin's* speed is the *Alabama*, which averaged 17.013 on her trial trip, and reached a maximum speed of 18.03 knots. Irving M. Scott, her builder, says of the new fighter: "She handles like a yacht. She minds her rudder so as to turn in a length and a half at any speed." Engineer-in-Chief Melville, whose bureau designed the engines of the *Wisconsin*, wired to Mr. Scott after hearing of the record made on the trial trip: "Well done, Scott. The *Wisconsin* is only a continuation of your engineering triumph, and a guarantee of greater success in the future. The mechanics of San Francisco need no greater commendation."



FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE "WISCONSIN."
Coaling for her first trip to sea.

Some Campaign Quips.—While the "spellbinders" of each of the great parties are predicting the final crash of the republic if the other fellows win the election, there are those who see that the campaign has its humorous phases, and are ready to join in a laugh at well-aimed hits, even at the expense of their own party. The music-halls of New York are a prolific source of these campaign "gags," as they are called, and we take the following from a column of them printed in the New York *Sun*:

Gus Rogers starts in by saying that it looks as if McKinley will surely win.

"Why?" inquires his brother.

"There are more McKinley banners than Bryan banners in town."

"Banners don't vote."

"No, but they show which way the wind blows."

"Do you think they'll embalm Croker when he dies?"

"No, I trust ice will be cheap when he dies. That reminds me of what my wife said to the ice that she put in the icebox this morning."

"What did she say to the cake of ice?"

"You dear little thing."

"Speaking about the money question, I believe Bryan is right when he argues that silver is better than gold. If you take a five-dollar gold piece and put it in your pocket it is only $5 when you take it out. But if you take a five-dollar silver certificate and fold it in your pocket you double it—don't you? And when you take it out you'll find it in-creases."

"Bet I can give you the name of our next President."

"Bet you eight dollars and a half you can't."

"I'll take that bet—William."

GERMAN AMERICANS AND "GERMAN DAY."

THE Americanism of the Swedish-Americans of Connecticut who petitioned the legislature of that State a few years ago to stop printing translations of the Connecticut laws in Swedish, because they feared it might retard their transition from Swedish to American manners, customs, and language, is paralleled by a similar spirit displayed by the German-Americans of Western Pennsylvania in their decision not to celebrate "German Day." To quote from the *Pittsburger Volksblatt*:

"Here in Western Pennsylvania the anniversary of the settlement of Pastorius at Germantown, the so-called 'German Day,' will once again be left to pass by quietly, in consonance with the position maintained by the *Volksblatt* for years past, that the German-Americans in this, the greatest republic on earth, occupy too high and exalted a position and have become too much of an integral part of the American people to justify the annual celebration of a distinctive German day. Let us cherish and hold sacred the qualities of heart and soul implanted in us by German science, German poesy, German art, and German thought; let us hand them down to our children and children's children as a sublime heritage, so that the spirit of the American people may become imbued and permeated with their beneficent influences. But these noble aims can not be realized by exclusive celebrations. As Americans—and from a political standpoint we are, we can not, and would not be anything else—we have the national festal days, such as the Fourth of July, upon which we can impress the spirit of German ethics. In the great music and song festivals, in the Turners' celebrations, there breathes the spirit of German soulfulness, and at Christmastide the warmth and brightness of the German Christmas-tree which has attained a permanent place in our adopted fatherland, has served to dispel the puritanical somberness of former times. And when, as on the sixth of next November, the shades of night are falling on critical days in the welfare of our country, may it be said of the German-Americans everywhere that they have once again done their duty and given the decision on the side of true patriotism. Be those our grandest German-American days, without self-ag-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

grandizement or senseless parading through the streets!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"THE COST OF TAMMANY HALL IN FLESH AND BLOOD."

WHAT the New York *Evening Post* calls "the most terrible story that has thus far appeared of the way in which Mr. Croker's institution is corrupting and brutalizing the city of New York," appears in *Harper's Weekly* from the pen of Mr. Franklin Matthews. Mr. Matthews quotes figures and facts for the purpose of showing that in the three years since Tammany returned to power the death-rate in the tenement districts has risen alarmingly, that thievery among juveniles has greatly increased, that there has been "an enormous increase in crimes against children, of the most inhuman and depraved character," an increase in the number of burials in the Potter's Field; an increase of three hundred per cent. in the number of homicides, and the rise of a regular traffic in bringing girls, under promise of good situations, to New York for immoral purposes. "Never," says Mr. Matthews, referring to this last item, "was that business more flourishing than at present." When a clergyman on the East Side complained to the police of the gross immorality permitted there, he was at first ignored, we are told, and when he appealed to the police inspector "the inspector turned on the clergyman brutally and told him in so many words that he was a liar." When the clergyman continued his protests, the Tammany district leader one Sunday "invaded the sacred precincts of the vestry room and demanded that the preacher eat his words then and there or take the consequences." The preacher, who was Canon R. L. Paddock of the Pro-cathedral on Stanton Street, did not eat his words, but sent the district leader and the man with him "out of the door sneaking like whipped dogs, and after a promise made that a certain street would be cleaned up partly." This is the same case that is now being investigated by Bishop Potter, and it seems likely that more will be heard about it later.

The Seventh, Tenth, and Seventeenth wards on the East Side are taken by Mr. Matthews as typical tenement wards. What do we see here? he asks, and he answers as follows: A comparison of the death-rates of 1898 and 1899 reveals "an increase in the death-rate of the Seventh Ward, on the only available figures under public control, of 2.21 per cent. [the figures quoted by Mr. Matthews show that he means an increase of 2.21 per 1,000]; an increase in the Tenth Ward of 2.35 per cent. [2.35 per 1,000]; an increase in the Seventeenth Ward of 1.39 per cent. [per 1,000]." In the city as a whole, the death-rate has gone down, yet there is an actual increase of more than two deaths per thousand inhabitants on the crowded East Side. "Is Tammany rule," he asks, "costing flesh and blood?" Mr. Matthews expects that when the infant death-rate for last summer is published and compared with previous years, some results of the high price of ice, due to the ice trust, will become manifest.

Parents who declare that they would rather see their boys in their graves than in jail will be interested in Mr. Matthews's remarks on the increase of juvenile crime under the Tammany régime. He says:

"Now it is a matter of common gossip that there are more trials for embezzlement and robbery in the courts than ever before. Accurate statistics regarding the matter, in the present crude conditions of city record keeping, would require a tremendous amount of searching. Still I know of a private record that will show that the number of arrests of youths in this city for robbery has increased enormously. In the Strong administration it was rare to find more than four or five boys—that is to say, youths—under twenty-one, in the Tombs at one time awaiting trial for burglary or grand larceny. Recently almost two thirds of the boys awaiting trial in the city prison are charged with those crimes. I looked over the record of which I have spoken and found that not long ago the ratio of boys in that prison charged with grand larceny was about fifteen out of twenty-five. I was allowed to take the entry for one week haphazard from this record. It was the record for the week of September 5 to 11, 1899, that my finger touched. In that week there were in the Tombs thirty-six boys awaiting trial. Twenty-two of them were charged with burglary, seven with grand larceny, and only five with misdemeanors. Examination showed that the week I selected was not exceptional. The rate of increase in thievery among juveniles since the Tammany Hall régime was resumed is simply appalling. I can produce that record fully if I am challenged to do so and it becomes necessary. . . . . .

"I know of a boy on the East Side arrested six times in eight months for stealing. In each case sentence was suspended through Tammany Hall influence. I know of a block where a man has started a sort of settlement-house, out of motives of pure philanthropy. He had his place crowded; he had a wonderful influence with the boys. Tammany came along and, under protest, allowed a pool-room to flourish directly opposite that man's house, with a sign of 'Steaks and Chops' over the front door, and a dozen boys whom that man had under his influence slipped away from him, and some of them developed into thieves."

Still more striking are the homicide statistics. Says Mr. Matthews:

"Now take another grade of police statistics and see whether Tammany Hall is really costing actual flesh and blood. Here is the record of arrests for homicides for ten years back: 1889, 99; 1890, 91; 1891, 96; 1892, 91; 1893, 139; 1894, 134; 1895, 164; 1896, 178; 1897, 213; 1898, 261; 1899, 277. In ten years there has been a threefold increase in this grade of crime. Will any one say that Tammany rule does not call for human victims to an undue excess? Is human life as safe as it was?"

With all these evidences of increased crime, however, Mr. Matthews finds an actual falling-off in the number of arrests of men. But, he adds, there was "an increase—here's what tells the story—in the number of females of 3,038. Devery's friend Nelson and the other professional bondsmen can probably explain why there was a large increase in the number of women arrested. A profit of $5 an arrest goes with many of these cases and represents some of the police blackmail on the traffic of the streets." He continues:

"Go further into the Tammany control of crime in New York. The report of the magistrates shows that in 1899 there was an increase of felonies over 1898 of 1,244, and that in 1899 there was an increase in grand-larceny cases over the previous year of 610. Now look at these facts: The excise arrests fell off 326, and were the smallest in number since 1884. Is Tammany good to liquor-sellers who break the laws? And why, do you suppose? The number of arrests for keeping gambling-houses was smaller than in any year since 1885. Is Tammany good to the gamblers? And why? Ask the policy game-keepers who put up $100,000 to secure the election of Mayor Van Wyck. The number of arrests for the violation of the sanitary code in 1899 was 284, compared with 519 in 1898, and less than in any year since 1885. Does this explain the increase in the death-rate in the East Side wards? Then look for the arrests for keeping disorderly houses in recent years: 1895, 488; 1896, 474; 1897, 506; 1898 (Tammany rule), 237; 1899, 180. And yet the town is wide open, notoriously wide open, compared with the days of the Strong administration."

Tammany's influence, Mr. Matthews finds, reaches even to the Potter's Field; an investigation showed that "the Potter's Field interments have doubled since Tammany came into power again, and this in times of great business prosperity."

FIRST CITIZEN (reading paper): "Great robbery reported in New York." Second Citizen: "Yes? Official or unofficial?"—*Puck.*

IT may be laid down as a broad proposition that the American people are opposed to imperialism in everything except politics. There they call it bossism, and submit to it meekly.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VARIOUS REFLECTIONS ON THE CENSUS.

NOW that the census of practically all the cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over has been announced, it is possible to take a broad view of our city populations, and to analyze the causes of city growth. The press pretty generally agree with the following observations made by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post:*

"Two classes of cities are growing with phenomenal rapidity —those on the great lakes, and those chiefly devoted to manufacturing. The river cities are growing more slowly. The coast cities south of Norfolk are making little progress, while north of that point, as far as Portland, Me., the ocean continues to be a serviceable factor in drawing population. The railroad cities are growing much faster than those which were founded because of river advantages. Few cities of the South having an altitude of less than 500 feet above the level of the sea are showing much growth, while in the North it is the rule that the lowland cities are the ones getting ahead the fastest. This is, of course, partly due to climatic conditions."

A question of great importance, and one that seems to promise a vexing discussion when Congress reassembles, is the problem of reapportionment. At present, each one of the 357 members of the lower house of Congress represents 174,000 inhabitants. The question is, then, as the New York *World* expresses it: "Shall the people of the United States increase the number of their Representatives in the lower house of Congress? Or shall they leave the number unchanged by increasing the number of inhabitants which each Congressman shall represent? If the former method is adopted, the census will increase the membership from the present 357 to about 430 on the present basis of one Representative to every 174,000 inhabitants. If the latter method is adopted, then each member will represent about 210,000 people." *The World* then presents the following table to show that the popular branch of the United States Congress is the least popular legislative body in the world:

	Number representatives.	Number inhabitants to each representative.
United States	357	174,000
Great Britain	670	57,000
France	584	67,000
German Empire	522	100,000
Italy	508	57,000

"In this connection," remarks the Minneapolis *Times*, "it may be well to recall the fact that there is an excellent opportunity for reduction in the South. Several of the States of that section, by deliberately disfranchising large numbers of their voters, have forfeited their right, under the Constitution, to their present representation in the House." Several other Northern papers are beginning to remark upon negro disfranchisement in the South and congressional reapportionment, but the Southern papers are saying very little on the subject. An exception to this is the Houston *Post*, which says:

"The public would, however, repose much more confidence in the returns had the Republican Party not so unmistakably indicated a purpose recently to cut down the congressional representation of the South under the new apportionment, if again intrusted with power.

"The census can be made an effective weapon for the accomplishment of such a purpose, even in the absence of Republican victory. . . . . .

"There are two ways by which this change can be effected. A ten-per-cent. change in the actual census figures, or even a less percentage, would do the work. That is one method. The decrease of representation on account of and to the extent of the disfranchisement of the negro vote in North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana would also largely reduce the Democratic congressional strength. A small miscount in the census figures, coupled with the reduction under the Fourteenth Amendment—and the conspiracy has succeeded.

"To say that the party in power would not attempt either plan is to ignore plain records. The census of 1890 was notoriously partizan and did the South gross injustice. Why not a similar manipulation of the census of 1900?"

An interesting comparison between the great cities of the United States and the great cities of European countries is made by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which observes:

"The United States has the distinction of possessing a greater number of cities of 1,000,000 population and upward than any other nation in the world. No other country has more than one city which passes this mark. The United States has three—New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia. It would have had four if Brooklyn's annexation to New York had not occurred, for the borough of Brooklyn has gone considerably beyond that line this year. The United Kingdom's second city, Glasgow, had 618,000 inhabitants when the latest British census was taken in 1891, and it will still be a long way below 1,000,000 in 1901. Russia's second city, Moscow, had 822,000 population in 1891, and, from the rate of increase in the previous decades, it is still under the 1,000,000 line. The countries which have cities which exceed the 1,000,000 mark in population are the United States, England (London), France (Paris), Germany (Berlin), Austria (Vienna), Japan (Tokyo), and Russia (St. Petersburg). Canton is estimated to have 1,600,000 population and Peking to have 1,000,000, but these Chinese population figures are conjectural.

"America has the second city in the world, New York. It has also the fifth city, Chicago, for London, New York, Paris, and Berlin are probably the only towns in the world which are now ahead of the Illinois metropolis. Canton, which was credited with 1,600,000 inhabitants a few years ago, is left out of this calculation, for no reliable computation has ever been made in that town. Vienna had 1,364,000 in 1891 and Tokyo had 1,214,000 in 1893, but Chicago, with its 1,698,575 has undoubtedly passed both of those to-day. St. Petersburg, which had 1,033,000 inhabitants in 1892, is not in the contest with Chicago. Philadelphia, with its 1,293,697 population, is running a close race with St. Petersburg, and possibly has beaten it. In any case, America's three big towns are very near the head of the list of the world's great population centers. New York, with 3,437,202, is more than 1,000,000 behind London, the only city which leads it for Paris inhabitants were 2,448,000 in 1891, and can not have gone beyond the 3,000,000 mark at the outside in 1900, but at the relative rate of gain of the two cities in the past half century, allowing for annexations of territory in both cases, New York is likely to pass the British metropolis by 1925 or 1930."

A complete list of the cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over in the United States may be made by adding the following eight to the thirty published in our issue of September 15:

	Population.		Increase	
	1900.	1890.	Actual.	Per cent.
Worcester	118,421	84,655	33,766	39.98
Syracuse	108,374	88,143	20,231	22.95
New Haven	108,027	81,298	26,729	32.68
Paterson	105,171	78,347	26,824	34.24
Fall River	104,863	74,398	30,465	40.95
St. Joseph	102,979	52,324	50,650	96.81
Los Angeles	102,479	50,595	52,084	103.35
Memphis	102,320	64,495	37,825	58.65

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A KANSAS newspaper has located one traveling man that is for Bryan His name is Aguinaldo.—*The Chicago Journal.*

THE politicians can hire halls, but let us be thankful they can not force the people to go and listen.—*The Chicago Record.*

BRE'R HANNA says: "All good Republicans should take the stump." They will, if it isn't nailed down.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

UNCLE SAM'S parting from China will not give it so much pain as the parting contemplated by the others.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

DOESN'T ALWAYS "FOLLOW THE FLAG."—Minister Wu's most serious mistake is in thinking the Golden Rule applies to China.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ADAM-ZAD.—Mr. Yerkes intends to trolleyize St. Petersburg next, and if the bear has a nickel he will no longer have to walk like a man.—*The Denver Republican.*

ONE demand of the coal-miners is that a ton of coal shall not weigh more than 2,240 pounds. Some day the consumers will organize and demand that a ton shall weigh at least half that much.—*The Chicago Record.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

IS D'ANNUNZIO A DECADENT?

THE publication of Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Il Fuoco," to which we have already given notice, furnishes the text for many recent estimates of this leader of present-day Italian literature. The tendency in the English reviews appears to be toward a higher judgment of his work, particularly in the drama. Mr. William Sharp, in the course of a lengthy article in *The Fortnightly Review* (September), after dealing in detail with D'Annunzio's chief dramas, pronounces "La Gloria," a play written last year, "so different from anything that Signor d'Annunzio has done that we may well believe it stands for a great change that has come to him, to his art. What that change is, what its import is, we shall doubtless see in those yet unpublished dramatic writings which Gabriele d'Annunzio has since written, or upon which, as is known, he is now engaged."

The Quarterly Review (July) also gives a long article to D'Annunzio's more important works. The point of view taken is widely different from many recent estimates. The writer says:

"D'Annunzio, to say it tersely, is the Italian Flaubert; as enthusiastic in combining the real of experience with the ideal of language, as hard to please, as infinite in toil, as much of a skeptic in all things save art alone, as certain that poetry thus shaped and held up to a generation rotting in mere dead matter, is the supreme truth. On weak temperaments, as both authors would allow or insist, their writings must work as deadly poison; but to the heroic and the distinguished they will come like the notes of a trumpet. For they have life in them and breed life, as nature does, in a struggle of existence.

"We commend this parallel to the reader's attention. Flaubert is now pretty well known to that section of the British public—a small one—which cares for style in literature; D'Annunzio, in spite of some translations, has yet to be introduced. The problem which both these men illustrate is, however, not French or Italian, but modern and universal; it is the relation of art to democracy, of genuine poetic achievement, whether in color, words, or music, to a state of society in which, as thoughtful observers long ago perceived, what we know as culture is seriously imperilled. And culture, tho distinct from morals, and furnishing no adequate substitute for religion, has ever betrayed its affinities, positive or negative, for these goods of the spirit. D'Annunzio tells us boldly that art bears within it the secret of life; he is a mystic, and he calls the world 'a gift of the few to the many, ever growing in beauty and sadness.' If this be dilletantism, how much more is it than a devotion to painted canvas or the anxious counting of syllables in a line? Plainly we are here in presence of a religion, true or false, with its articles of belief, its conquering impetus, its secret of setting the spirit on fire. . . . . .

"Thoughts like these, which torment D'Annunzio and spread above his pages their thunderous gloom, assure us that we are dealing with no idle singer of an empty day, but with a philosopher and a patriot. Proud of his descent from the masters of the world, himself enamored of the marble Greek tragedy, he throws down his glove to the lumbering one-eyed giant called civilization with a scorn as great as his courage. Not that he lays under a ban the thirst for knowledge, or contemns authentic science. He is far from being the decadent that we know in recent French literature, the school of Huysmans and his kind, who propose to patch up the bankruptcy of much pseudo-science with a superstition at least as chimerical. Tho too often working with poisoned tools, borrowed from his enemies, if he did but know it, D'Annunzio has caught a glimpse of the only sure way to Italian greatness. With Ruskin and the pre-Raphaelites he has learned where inspiration must be sought—in such men as the religious primitives and in the atmosphere of their unsurpassable sincerity, whether they painted the walls of cloisters, or broke into naïve songs and ballads, or wrought the architecture that is yet alive in its gracious flowers of stone, its epic of wild creatures enchanted, its glorious portraits of saints or heroes."

D'Annunzio's "resounding trumpet-call to his people," says the writer, in "lyrical passion is worthy of the highest poets, and Leopardi, to whom we must liken him once more, would have envied his enthusiasm, and his gift of hoping against hope." The writer has no sympathy with the class of critics who stigmatize D'Annunzio as a decadent. He says:

"As an artist he yearns after the Vita Nuova, dear to poets from the hour when Dante wrote of it in grave musical periods or soaring canzoni, praising its flights and raptures. But in such old religion he discovers no prophecy of the man that is to be; he reaches forward to some 'overman' beyond it; his art is more than a creed: it is a life, could he only live it. But he can not live it, for he recognizes in Ippolita the enemy of all transcendent illusion; and to the sound or the echo of Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde,' this disciple of many masters slays her with himself.

"Winnowed from bushels of chaff, purged with the mystic fan of reticence, this might be a tragedy in the Greek manner, tho wearing the double vesture which we call symbolism. Unhappily, D'Annunzio falls in with a principle that forbids reticence; he does not perceive what the Shakespeares have constantly felt, tho not always followed, how infinite is the power of deep shadow cast upon the less honorable elements in human things. And if whatever stains our imagination pollutes the ideal atmosphere in which we should be living, then this author is diseased and his art an infection. Yet he means something else. He can not be accused of 'hiding the grossness with fair ornament.' There is no seductiveness in 'The Triumph of Death' where it turns to folly, but a nausea that even the 'cold searchers into life' must experience. . . . . .

"We may leave D'Annunzio now, when his fortune is at its height. He has done great things; if to have attained the secret of style, and to give back the enchantments of landscape, were all, he would deserve to rank with the masters. Amid the chaos of journalism, with its piebald jargon, its vulgarities of thought and tone, he has fulfilled his own message which declares that 'the word is life and perfection.' Submitting to what seems a law of human growth, he takes the prose which is on men's lips, since they will not endure rime or formal poetry, and refines, adorns, deepens it, until it astonishes yet charms as if it were the style of gods. . . . He is the Latin genius, magnificent and direct, as smooth as adamant to the touch, and not less unyielding."

MR. SOTHERN'S VIEWS OF HAMLET.

MR. EDWARD H. SOTHERN, whose recent success in the rôle of the melancholy Dane was a pleasant surprise to theatergoers, has essayed to give his views of the true interpretation of *Hamlet's* character. He writes, in the New York *Journal* (September 22):

"Personally I feel very much gratified at the result of my jump from comedy and melodrama to the very highest attempt an actor can make. I do not imagine my representation of *Hamlet* is perfect. No actor of *Hamlet* ever felt contented on any night he ever played it. Every time I produce it I wish I could go on and do it all over again. To be compared with Booth, to be mentioned in the same breath with him, is a terrible ordeal, but what on earth would become of our theater if no one tried? These comparisons are made in an uncharitable spirit. I loved my father very dearly and revere his memory, but do you think I would denounce Wyndham for playing *David Garrick?*

"Of course, it is quite right to judge an attempt like mine by the very highest standards; otherwise we should never have good work. The criticisms were very gratifying and encouraging, tho they lacked the quality of adulation. They were very careful, and whatever praise there was was given grudgingly. I was placed at a disadvantage, of course. The public found it hard to fancy *Lord Chumley* as the Prince of Denmark. Still, in acting you do not harp on one string. Every love story is comedy and tragedy too. If a man plays comedy well, there is no reason why he should not try more exacting parts. Look at Irving, Tree, and Mansfield, who can play anything. Booth, when he liked, could be a wonderful comedian."

Mr. Sothern holds that *Hamlet* was not insane, and that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

play itself bears striking evidence against the theory of insanity. He writes:

"In his scene with *Ophelia* he is not trying to exhibit a pretense of insanity. He loves her. He determines to break away from her because of his mother's crime. He can not accuse her, for she has done nothing, so he accuses himself of being unworthy. He talks against marriage, thinking of the ghastly state of affairs between his father, mother, and uncle. He shows his dread that, if *Ophelia* marries, her beauty may be the ruin of his honesty, as it was of his mother's.

"When he thinks of his mother's crime, the cause of his breaking off from *Ophelia*, he is thrown into an emotional condition resembling insanity. He wants no more marriages, and tells *Ophelia* to go to a nunnery. I can not see that he is pretending anything. He is giving out his whole heart to the woman he loves. He can not tell her of the ghost's message or of his mother's crime, and she thinks him mad.

"I have been denounced for making this a love scene. I do. I make *Hamlet* give every evidence of his love for *Ophelia*, and I make her give every sign of her love for him. It is the most terrible love scene on the stage. A 'love scene' is not necessarily a silly kissing incident between two chuckle-heads, as some of the critics think. There are tragic love scenes, and this is one of them—for who can doubt the love of *Hamlet* and *Ophelia* for each other?"

A THREE-YEAR OLD COMPOSER AND PIANIST.

THE new musical prodigy spoken of in our columns October 6 has astonished Paris and seems certain to cause amazement throughout the world. At the psychological congress held in Paris in connection with the Exposition, two scientists introduced to their colleagues and the audience a Spanish child, three and a half years of age, who not only plays, but composes remarkable music. This prodigy, Pepite Rodriguez Ariola, is a Spanish youngster who is small and delicate for his age and looks rather girlish. An account of his appearance and performance before the congress is published in the Parisian papers, and we gather from them the following almost incredible facts:

PEPITE AT THE PIANO

Pepite has never had a music lesson in his brief life. When but two and a half years old, he astonished his mother by repeating, with considerable accuracy, taste, and understanding, a fine sonata which he had heard her play. Since then the piano has been his favorite toy, and he has not only imitated his mother successfully, but has originated compositions of his own, developing melodious themes and giving them a suitable setting. He plays and composes without notes. He improvises and retains his improvisations in his memory.

At the congress he was asked to play what he liked. He first performed a military march of his own, dedicated to the Spanish King; then a habanera, a mazurka, variations upon an original melody, and, finally, the Marseillaise with a novel accompaniment and curious ornamental harmonies. Musical critics declare that all his pieces show as much knowledge of the technique of music as the best composers possess, and the *Temps* says that, in point of merit, they are equal to the works of the majority of educated musicians. In less than a year, Pepite has acquired, without any guidance or instruction, the mastery of the piano and the production of nearly all the effects it is capable of. His technique is striking, and he plays with a lightness, grace, clearness, and beauty of tone that are truly marvelous.

Yet he is extremely childish in his ways. He likes applause, and after every piece he turns to the audience, smiles, and exhibits innocent enjoyment of his triumph. The psychological congress was greatly perplexed over the singular phenomenon. The future of Pepite it did not venture to predict. Will he be another Mozart and, having begun so early, will he go as far as that precocious genius and be a truly great, mature composer in later years, or will he remain in his present anomalous stage of development and preserve only a memory of the infant prodigy days? The scientists left the question to the decision of time.

CUBAN LITERATURE.

THE name Cuba commonly suggests ideas of war, insurrection, and tumult rather than "the still air of delightful studies"; yet it is true that the Gem of the Antilles possesses a literature neither unworthy nor recent in origin. As early as 1696 Cuban literature came into being, and it has furnished a long line of poets and prose writers, including one member of the French Academy. In the New York *Times* (August 25), Mr. Rene S. Parks gives a sketch of the progress of letters in that island since the end of the seventeenth century. He says:

"José Suri y Aguila, of Santa Clara, was one of the pioneers. A poor farmer, he sang of his daily life and homely labors with the daring and spontaneity of a Walt Whitman and something of the grace of a Virgil. The province of Santa Clara contributed still others in those early days. Martinez de Avilsira, born in 1722; Manuel del Socorro Rodriguez, born in 1758; and José de Alva, in 1761, all have permanent places in the Cuban Parnassus. Of these three, Rodriguez was the most important. Born of humble parentage, he studied in the intervals of his labors as a carpenter, and at the age of thirty passed an examination by the faculty of the University of San Carlos with such brilliant success that Carlos III. of Spain appointed him royal librarian at Santa Fé, Bogota. In this honorable and lucrative position Rodriguez lived a long, happy, and useful life, writing many books on science that were regarded as among the most advanced of his time. The great Humboldt, who visited him, referred to them in his 'Travels' with profound respect. . . . . .

"The beginning of the nineteenth century was the opening of a new era in Cuban literature. Spain's time-honored policy of keeping her subjects in dense ignorance had been applied to Cuba with the utmost rigor. Until 1811 no printing-presses were permitted in the island, excepting those belonging to the Government. This compelled all writers to send their works to Spain for publication, which rendered it impossible in many cases for them to publish, owing to the expense involved. The only outlet for the productions of many was the periodical established in 1790 by Governor-General de las Casas, to which all were invited to contribute. There the 'new woman' made her Cuban début in the person of Doña Rafaela de Vargas, who wrote a satirical poem on the politics of the day that attracted wide attention. With the grant of the liberty of the press came a deep and vital change in the spirit of the people. Small periodicals sprang up in every town, and an intense desire for progress became manifest. Interest in their neighbor, the United States, was noticeably increased, and the rich Cuban began to send his sons to New York or Boston, instead of, as formerly, to Spain for education, while the Cuban poet took Washington's greatness and Franklin's genius instead of Spanish chivalry for themes.

"The first-born poet of the century was José Maria de Heredia, born in Santiago de Cuba in 1803. He was the son of an eminent lawyer, who became his instructor, and the boy at eight

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years of age could translate Horace readily. He was graduated from the Pontifical University, Havana, when only eighteen, and at twenty began the practise of law in Matanzas. Soon after the first volume of his maturer poems was published, and there and then the struggle for Cuba Libre may be said to have begun. The genius of Heredia was virile and dominant. Liberty was the keynote of his song. Justice to humanity and hatred of tyranny were his chosen themes. Such themes are not favored of Spain, and he was forced to leave his home. He came first to New York, where he remained several years. It was during this period that he wrote his famous poem on Niagara. Later he went to Mexico, where he died in 1839. Thirty-six seems too young for such a man to die, yet his work lived and his poems have been an inspiration to his people through all their years of struggle. There is no Cuban so dull or ignorant as not to know and revere the name of Heredia."

One of the most picturesque figures in any literature is the famous Cuban poet Placido, the son of a mulatto barber and a Spanish ballet-dancer—yet born, it is said, "with the soul of a poet, the face of a seraph, and the voice of a bird." Says the writer:

"A nameless waif, the boy picked up stray crumbs of education much as he did of bread. Clever and energetic, he worked his way up to an honorable position in a mercantile house, employing his spare hours in reading, especially the Spanish classics. Soon his poems in the various periodicals began to attract attention, and Del Monte, rich, influential, and generous, encouraged him in every way. The faculty of improvisation, so generally possessed by the Cubans in common with all Latin races, in him was positive genius. This combined with his growing fame and remarkable personal beauty, in which hardly a trace of negro blood was visible, to make him extraordinarily popular in fashionable society. No social gathering was complete without him, and his marvelous improvisations were paid for with lavish gifts. His life became a series of romantic episodes, and finally he relinquished his business connections entirely and adopted a mode of existence more like that of a mediæval troubadour than a nineteenth-century poet. About this time his poems were published in Madrid, and such was the enthusiasm that they aroused that Don Martinez de la Rosa, ambassador to France, wrote to Placido urging him to go to Spain. Unfortunately, he neglected the invitation and continued his troubadour life, wandering from place to place with his guitar, everywhere petted and fêted. Such a life could not continue in unbroken success. Placido was wrecked on the perilous rock of popularity, and, abandoned by one after another, sank almost into the degradation in which he was born. Some of his finest poems were written on a wine cask in a low shop, and often he breakfasted on an epithalamium or dined on a birthday ode."

Placido met his death through a characteristic piece of Castilian "justice." He was condemned and executed upon a charge of inciting the blacks to insurrection—a charge said to be completely disproved even in the burlesque of a trial which was granted him.

Even higher rank among Cuban writers is commonly assigned to a woman—Gertruda de Avellaneda—who was born in 1814, and was a wonderful example of poetic precocity. The writer says:

"Her poetic gift found expression at an early age, her first poem being written on the death of her father when she was only six years old. At eight she wrote a fairy tale in verse; at nine her poems were attracting public comment; at eighteen she had written a comedy and a tragedy. Not an insignificant record for a Cuban girl in the first half of the century! When sixteen years old Gertruda de Avellaneda was sent to Spain to complete her education. Returning to Cuba in a few years, she devoted herself to writing novels, poems, and dramas. In 1840 she went back to Madrid, where her fame had preceded her and procured her a welcome in the most exclusive circles. Her plays were produced on the stage with phenomenal success, and fortune seems to have become her slave. Her critics exhausted the capacity of the language in admiring epithets; Sappho, Corinna, the Spanish Melpomene were some of the names applied to her. One writer said: 'She has the heart and brain of a man.' The closing years of her life were saddened by the death of her husband, a Spanish army officer, in 1864, and from that time until her own death, in 1873, she lived in seclusion and wrote only religious poems. It is an interesting fact that what is probably the finest poem written on George Washington was written by Gertruda de Avellaneda on a visit to his tomb."

Many of the Cuban writers of to-day, says the writer, have lived in New York for years, expatriated by Spain on account of their espousal of the cause of *Cuba Libre*. Enrique José Varona, the author of highly esteemed works in psychology and logic, is one of the best known of these. Cuba still has her poets, too. A second José Maria de Heredia, a relative of the first poet of that name, is one of the forty "immortals" in the French Academy. He has lived in Paris many years, and all his poems are written in French.

RICHARD MANSFIELD IN "HENRY THE FIFTH."

BY common consent, Mr. Mansfield has attained a great artistic and spectacular success in his elaborate presentation of Shakespeare's historical drama of "Henry the Fifth" at the Garden Theater. It is admitted that the part of the heroic English Harry is not one for which Mr. Mansfield is well adapted by nature; but his performance of the part is praised by the highest critical opinion of the metropolitan press as all the more creditable to him for this reason.

Copyright, 1900, by Rose & Sands.

RICHARD MANSFIELD AS HENRY V.

The Commercial Advertiser (October 4) says:

"Mr. Mansfield has decorated the play with such skill that the sweetness and majesty of it, the poetry which is its whole nature, instead of being crowded aside, seem to be only appropriately clothed. It is called on the program a war play; but it is also a poem and a character portrait, and in this production, as in the drama itself, all three are blended.

"The act which, almost innumerable times, sent up the curtain and called Mr. Mansfield before it, was not written by Shakespeare. It was not written by anybody, for it contained no

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

words. The chorus, exquisitely rendered throughout by Florence Kahn, was made by the poet to say this:

> But now behold,
> In the quick forge and working-house of thought,
> How London doth pour out her citizens!
> The mayor and all his brethren, in best sort,—
> Like to the senators of th' antique Rome,
> With the plebeians swarming at their heels,—
> Go forth, and fetch their conquering Cæsar in.

"Upon that hint Mr. Mansfield, following Kean's example, trusted, not to the quick forge and working-house of thought, but to the improvement in stage machinery and the love of visible motion which dwells within the human breast. The whole fourth act, in this arrangement, was a scene in a London street, where the populace hailed the arriving troops, marching in battalions, with cross-bows, pikes, and lances, passing rapidly forward through an arch in the rear and off through the crowd to the side. Now and again a soldier was joined by his wife or by a waiting maiden, and amidst the excitement of it all the harder side of war was suggested by one woman's fate: she rushed among the soldiers to ask one question, and then was carried senseless from the ranks. A dance of girls with flowers was one feature of the pageant, which ended with the entrance on the stage of *King Henry* on his battle-horse.

"Next to this in spectacular success was a picture of *Henry's* wedding to *Katherine of France*, which closed the evening. The tableau of the battle of Agincourt, altho it was approved, was not so convincing a picture as the others, at least from the front of the house, the painted soldiers not competing adequately with the living ones. Nobody can grudge the success gained by these spectacular features, since they were well executed in themselves, not inharmonious with the drama, and the means whereby thousands will be led to spend an evening in the company of gorgeous language and noble sentiments. . . . . .

"Mr. Mansfield's performance of *Henry* showed his skill as an actor to a high degree. Many players carefully choose rôles that fit their personalities. Not so Mr. Mansfield. Famous for satire and character parts, he now stood forth as a king who was half warrior and half saint, so that every stroke the actor made had to be with his talent against his natural physical characteristics. None the less he gave a performance of the extremely difficult rôle which was in every way worthy to stand among this able and varied actor's proudest achievements. To say that more poetry, more sweetness, and more power might be put into *Henry* is true, but not very important, for Mr. Mansfield had something of each of these qualities, and he had so much gallantry, spirit, dignity, and humor that no fair person who had built a somewhat different *Henry* out of Shakespeare could refuse to accept Mr. Mansfield's as fine and just."

"Henry the Fifth" has not been acted on the American stage since 1875, when it was presented by George Rignold at Booth's Theater, New York. *The Evening Post* compares the two *Henrys*:

"Mr. Mansfield, a far cleverer man and more experienced actor than Mr. Rignold was at that time, is nevertheless inferior to him in this character, altho he has probably a clearer comprehension of it. That he does not look it so well is not a point upon which much stress ought to be laid. His personal presentment of the *King* is sufficiently handsome and is in no way deficient in the attributes of a bold and vigorous manhood. It is not in externals, but in manner and spirit, that the impersonation falls short; in grace of movement and gesture, in unconscious dignity, in bonhomie, in buoyancy, in eloquence, and spontaneous soldierly ardor. From first to last it labors beneath the oppression of the actor's inveterate egoism and those fatal mannerisms—rigid, spasmodic gestures, a stiff and jerky walk, and various elocutionary vices—which have ruined much of his best work. . . . His comedy scene with the *Princess* was well imagined and amused the audience greatly, but here again there were the old faults of angularity, stiffness, and self-consciousness, altho less aggressively in evidence than elsewhere. Undoubtedly the impersonation had many admirable qualities. It exhibited constantly the signs of intelligence and purpose, it was drawn on bold and striking lines, and it was admirably finished. What it wanted mainly was inspiration and just a dash of humility. . . . . .

"The success of the evening, undoubtedly, was won by Miss Kahn as the chorus."

Clara Morris's Presence of Mind.—Quickly as an audience may be reached and won, so quickly may it be lost through some extraneous circumstance for which the actor is not prepared. Miss Clara Morris writes, in *The Critic* (October) of an incident that occurred one night in Baltimore, during a performance of "Camille." She was worked up to the scene in which *Camille*, in the looking-glass, sees the reflection of her ruined self. The attention of the audience was strained to its utmost, when suddenly a ripple of merriment resounded through the auditorium. Looking, Miss Morris found herself faced by a huge cat, which occupied, star-like, the very center of the stage. The actress was at the critical point of the drama; one slip and she would turn the situation into a farce. What to do had to be decided instantly. She says:

"At last my plan was formed. I had been clinging all the time to the bureau for support—now I slipped to my knees and (with a prayer in my heart that this fierce old Thomas might not decline my acquaintance) I held out my hand and in a faint voice called: 'Puss! puss! puss! come here, puss!'

"It was an awful moment. If he refused to come; if he turned tail and ran, all was over—the audience would roar!

"'Puss! puss!' I pleaded. Thomas looked hard at me, hesitated, stretched out his neck and, working his whiskers nervously, sniffed at my hand.

"'Puss! puss!' I gasped once more, and lo! he gave a little 'meow' and, walking over to me, arched his back amicably and rubbed his dingy old body against my knee. In a moment my arms were about him—my cheek on his wicked old head—and the applause that broke forth from the audience was as balm of Gilead to my distress and mortification.

"Then I called *Nannine*, and, when she came on, I said to her: 'Take him downstairs, *Nannine;* he grows too heavy a pet for me these days.' And she lifted and carried Sir Thomas from the stage, and so I got out of the scrape without sacrificing my character as a sick woman."

A Newly Discovered Dante Picture.—The only likeness of Dante hitherto known as belonging to the fourteenth century is that in the chapel of the old Palazzo del Podeska, in Florence, and is attributed to Giotto. This, however, is the young Dante, the Dante of the "Vita Nuova" rather than the poet of the "Divina Commedia." The picture of Dante so frequently seen, showing an old man, is generally supposed to have been taken from a portrait of the poet painted by Taddeo Gaddi, mentioned by Vasari, and lost. In the August number of the *Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst*, as noted in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, Jacques Mesmil writes of a picture of the middle of the fourteenth century—a likeness of Dante which, strange to say, had been overlooked. It is in one of the most striking frescoes of the Trecento, the fresco painted by Orcagna in the Capella Strozzi of St. Maria Novello, Florence. In the representation of the Judgment Day, among a group of the chosen, is a figure, with folded hands, praying. Down to the smallest detail this is Dante. The face is of the well-known long form, the chin is protruding, the nose and mouth have the characteristic form, and the head-covering is that found on all Dante likenesses. It is, therefore, more than probable that Orcagna's picture is that which served as model for that of the fifteenth century, which was lost after having been copied. Orcagna, who was born in 1308, can not have known Dante personally, but the recollection of the poet was very fresh in Florence, and in addition Giotto gave to his pupils (of whom Orcagna was doubtless one) a picture of Dante painted during his latter years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S new play, which Beerbohm Tree is to present in London, will be called "Herod the King." It is reported that Gabriel d'Annunzio has asked Mr. Phillips to grant him permission to put "Paolo and Francesca" into Italian, with certain modifications.

THE magazines and daily press have had much to say about Nietzsche since his death. Mr. W. M. Aiden, in the New York *Times*, however, thinks that too much attention has been paid to "the dead lunatic." He writes: "Nobody denies that he said a good many striking things. It is true that most of them were false, but they were nevertheless striking. But the man was a madman, and what possible value attaches to the blasphemies of a mad atheist? To set up a man like Nietzsche as a philosopher whose words are worthy of serious attention is as preposterous as is the devil-worship which is practised in Paris by men who believe in neither God nor devil, but whose chief desire is vainly to try to shock the sense of decency, which they once knew."

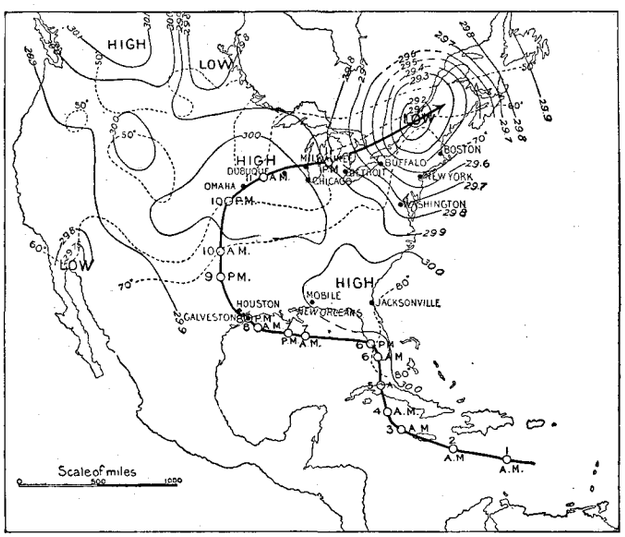
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE LESSONS OF GALVESTON.

THE first effect of the Galveston disaster was on human sympathies; a later one, now beginning to be felt, is intellectual: our scientific men are discussing the causes of the hurricane and investigating the possibilities of its repetition. Prof. W J McGee, of the United States Geological Survey, draws several interesting lessons from the catastrophe, which he sets forth in an article in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, October). He writes:

"The first lesson is the old, old one of experience summed in parable, which bans the building of a house on sand. Galveston was founded on a sand bank—a mere wave-built cay or key—



THE TRACK OF THE GALVESTON HURRICANE.

made by the waves of average storms during a few centuries. Up to its highest point (less than a dozen feet above low tide) the earth of the island comprised absolutely nothing but wave-cast sand and silt, and to a depth of at least a half a mile in vertical measure there is no solid rock; the strata are loose sands and silts and mud beds, nowhere firm enough to afford a sure foundation. . . . The successive formations . . . are mechanical deposits; they are not cemented with calcareous or silicious substances, like some of the formations of the Eastern gulf coast, nor are they bound together by coralline masses like some of the West India littorals; they include little material save water-logged muds and silts, semi-solidified by pressure at depths, but nowhere lithified into firm ledges. And what is true of Galveston is measurably true of the entire western Gulf coast from Vera Cruz to the Mississippi passes; no worse coast-stretch for foundations exists in the world, and none other so bad is of anything like equal extent."

The second lesson, we are told, is taught by the fact that a sand-bar is itself the measure of the height of the waves that tossed it up. The very fact that Galveston stood on such a bar showed that the waters had once rushed over her site, and might do so again. Says the writer:

"The crest of the key marks the reach of the great but not phenomenal tempest, and its seaward slope gives some indication of the frequency of such storms, the steeper slope attesting a more frequent wave-work; while the effect of the century-rare typhoon is rather to destroy than to build symmetric keys, such as those skirting our Gulf coast and some stretches of the Atlantic shore thence northward. Other factors, including customary tides and prevailing winds, affect this sea-work; but they are subordinate. Thus, the elongated key on which the city of Galveston stood was but a natural storm-record; and it was merely by chance of weather history that she so long survived. . . . . .

"There is a third lesson, less simple than the first and second, but far too important to be neglected: it is the lesson of coast subsidence, already learned by Holland and Heligoland, and now forcing itself on Louisiana and Texas as well as New Jersey. . . . The mainland shore of Mississippi Sound is marked by a series of small and narrow keys and sounds, evidently in process of growth, but much less advanced than those east of Mobile Bay; and these are among the evidences that along this stretch of shore the Gulf has encroached on the land to such an extent as to leave the original keys twenty to forty miles behind. Similarly the Chandeleur keys and the corresponding series west of the delta are small and new and obviously connected with the delta building. But west of Atchafalaya Bay the coast is characterized by the absence of keys and sounds, save of the infantile sort, like those of the inland shore of Mississippi Sound; so that this shore seems incongruous with the rest, until the student discovers the long line of completely submerged keys—Sabine Bank, Trinity Shoal, Ship Shoal, etc.—in a position precisely corresponding to the islands south of Mississippi Sound and forming a direct submarine connection (save as cut off by the delta) between these islands of the eastern Gulf and the well-developed keys of the Southern Texas shore. The position of these banks, like that of the Horn Island and its fellows, is such as to demonstrate that the waters have invaded the mainland, and that west of the delta the encroachment has been sufficient not merely to push back the shore-line fifty to one hundred miles, but to completely submerge the ancient keys. . . . Hardly less striking than the symmetry of the series is the closeness of continuity between keys and banks; and it is a significant fact that Galveston Island is the northeastern terminus of the west-coast system of keys, the last stretch of these sand-banks still rising above the level of tide."

Professor McGee leaves the reader to draw the obvious conclusion that Galveston should not be rebuilt on the present site. That possibility has been discussed already in the public prints, but the general agreement seems to be that the advantages of the present site are so great that they outweigh even the threat of another disaster in the distant future. So Galveston will continue to be a city "built upon the sand."

In the same number of the *The Geographic Magazine*, Prof. E. B. Garriott, of the United States Weather Bureau, writes on the features of the hurricane from a meteorological point of view. He gives several charts, of which we reproduce the last. On this the curved course of the storm is well seen. A curve to the northeast, we are told, is the rule with West Indian storms, but there were points of abnormal curvature in this hurricane's path, and Professor Garriott tells us that such points have always proved to be dangerous:

"Observation has shown that storms are commonly more violent in the region where they recurve or attempt to recurve abnormally. Observation has also shown that when the advance of a storm is obstructed and it is held back by an area of high pressure, it acquires greater intensity on assuming an abnormal course. Among notable storms of this class may be mentioned the hurricane of August, 1886, which totally destroyed the city of Indianola, Texas, and the hurricane of September, 1888, which raged with destructive violence over Cuba. These storms were apparently unable to recurve owing to high barometric pressure to the northward. Forced westward, they developed intense energy and dissipated, one on the southeast slope of the Rocky Mountains and the other over Mexico.

"It will be observed that the storm of September, 1900, made two rather sharp abnormal turns in its course, and that manifestations of increased energy attended these recurves. It will also be noted that while the storm was most intense on the Texas coast, it exhausted its energy at that point and did not again become formidable until after its union with the northwestern disturbance."

The city, we are told, was destroyed by water, not by wind force. Says the writer:

"The principal agent of destruction at Galveston was water from the Gulf of Mexico and Galveston Bay. The wind, which doubtless exceeded a velocity of one hundred miles an hour, was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

chiefly important as a cause of the high seas. During the afternoon of the 8th, the highest tide ever experienced at Galveston began to run in from the Gulf *against* the wind. This was a storm wave impelled by the advancing hurricane. Simultaneously waves from Galveston Bay, driven by a northerly gale, covered the inner side of the island. . . . . .

"Assuming that the reading of the barometer reported at Galveston the evening of the 8th was approximately correct, the hurricane at that point was of almost unparalleled severity. The future possibility of a like visitation in that locality is extremely remote."

THE SEA-AQUARIUM AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WHAT is probably the most complete and effective marine aquarium ever constructed is to be seen in Paris in connection with the world's fair of the present year. A description is contributed to *La Nature* by M. G. Mareschal, and we translate below the most interesting portions of it. The aquarium is situated on the Seine and is the work of Messrs. Guillaume, while it is under the direction of M. Bouchereaux, an expert in pisciculture. Says M. Mareschal:

"It may be asked how this water can be renewed often enough to keep in good condition the numerous marine population that inhabits it; and the reader will be astonished to learn that it is never renewed. The five hundred cubic yards of sea-water necessary to fill the tanks was brought up by boat, and the same water is there yet; it appears that the older it is, the better the fish like it. Like wine, sea water improves with age. But it must not be left to stagnate; it must be constantly kept in motion. In fact, as may be understood readily . . . oxygen must be dissolved in the water in sufficient quantity that the fish may breathe.

"The provision of water fills all the conditions requisite for making it constantly habitable, owing to the mechanism by which it is kept in motion, filtered, and aerated. A system of earthenware siphons takes the water from the bottom of the tanks, and it is led through a common conduit into a large filtering-tank provided with alternate layers of sand and stones. Thence the water passes into an aerating cistern, where are reservoirs of air compressed to five atmospheres by electric pumps.

"This pressure is necessary to assure the distribution of a sufficient quantity of oxygen. Thus regenerated, the water passes through a system of pipes by which it is led anew into the fish-tanks. The numerous bubbles that it now contains are evidences of its richness in oxygen.

"The hall to which the public is admitted represents a portion of the sea-bottom, on which rests a sunken ship, a restoration of an actual wreck, of which part is continued into the great tanks at the end of the building, where at intervals divers may be seen at work. At the other end, in a second great tank, may be seen the graceful forms of sirens, who are really not in the water. They perform their evolutions on a brilliantly lighted platform placed below and behind the tank. The spectator sees their reflections in a sheet of glass inclined at 45°, which produces the illusion of bodies swimming about in the water. This is a well-known trick used under different names in various theatrical entertainments,* but it has been improved here by giving the platform a lateral movement by mounting it on an endless chain actuated by an electric motor. The sirens have only to stand in an appropriate pose and are thus carried from one side of the aquarium to the other; reversing, the platform then takes them back again."

All the tanks, we are told, are full of fish, marine plants, crustaceæ, and all kinds of zoophytes—in fact the whole fauna and flora of the sea are represented as nearly as may be. Among the devices that have been adopted to increase the effect is one that gives the appearance of great depth to the tanks. These have been divided into two sections by sheets of glass parallel to those that face the public. Only the front one contains water, while that in the rear has only rocks, shells, etc. The aquarium is lighted from above by electricity, and the effect is said to be very happy, the tanks seeming to be much larger and fuller of animals and plants than they really are. Says M. Mareschal in conclusion:

"There was great difficulty in making the glass joints strong enough, for the transparent sheets rest only at their edges against the iron pieces of T-shaped section that form the skeleton of the tanks. After trying various gums, it was found that pine-tar furnished a joint that was strong, water-tight, and sufficiently elastic to admit of expansion.

"Almost all the glass sheets are about twelve feet high, and support a pressure of four tons to the square yard; but they are sufficiently thick to resist even the thrusts that visitors often give with their canes in pointing out some interesting feature to their neighbors. If, however, one should break, which has already happened in one instance, only one tank is emptied, since they are all independent, and the damage is soon repaired."

The writer expresses the hope that this interesting feature of the Paris show will not be discontinued at its close, but will be continued in connection with some one of the government fishery stations.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

*Known generally as "Pepper's Ghosts."—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ABSURDITIES FOUND IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

A PROFESSOR of political economy in one of our great universities was wont to say that the United States Patent Office was to him the most melancholy place in the world. He referred, of course, to the immense amount of energy that is wasted by would-be inventors on absurd or impracticable devices. This vast collection of absurdities, however, may furnish amusement as well as food for tearful reflections. In *Popular Science* (October), A. Livingston Bogart sets forth some of the things that strike him as particularly odd or laughable in the Patent Office museum.

The original custom of filing working models with specifications has now fallen into disuse, Mr. Bogart tells us, owing to lack of space for the storage of such a collection. The discontinuance of this requirement, he thinks, has not contributed to the practicability of recent patents. The necessity for producing a model and testing it gave opportunity for the inventor to develop his first crude ideas and remedy defects. The examination of a host of patents proves, Mr. Bogart tells us, that while the inventors' premises are correct and their methods extremely ingenious, they have often overlooked the disadvantages incident to the use of the device which are overwhelmingly against its employment. He says:

"As an example could be cited the expedient patented to prevent horses from running away. This consisted of a strong chain passed about the forelegs of the animal and kept supported against his breast by a line secured to the dashboard. Should the animal take fright and run, the line is simply loosened, when the chain falls to the horse's knees, throwing him and breaking his legs. Another genius, after citing the danger from runaways, not only to the passenger but to the steed himself, calls attention to the absolute waste of energy exerted by the horse in descending hills. He also mentions the exposure the animal is subjected to from storms and rays of the sun in summer. With one bold stroke he leaves all conventional methods behind. The horse is placed under the wagon instead of in front of it, the vehicle being arched above him. Thus he is perfectly protected from the weather and leaves an unobstructed view. A strong canvas and leather band encircles the animal's body, the ends of which pass upward through the bottom of the wagon and are attached by chains to a windlass above the flooring. Should the horse be descending a hill or undertake to bolt, the driver calmly winds on a crank and lifts him off his feet.

"This latter scheme is certainly brainier than the one for improved canal-boat propulsion, which, altho not patented, is related by some writer. The object to be attained was to continue

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the use of the mule, but while protecting him from the weather, flies, etc., to do away with the loss of time necessitated in having to stop the boat and run out a gangplank to the towpath in changing animals. The mule is kept in the boat at all times. The bottom of the canal is leveled off and the towpath disposed of. Four holes are made in the bottom of the boat through which the legs of the mule protrude. He really walks on the bed of the canal, altho thoroughly protected by the surrounding boat structure, and the driver may recline at his ease beside him. In his report of his first experiment to the directors and stockholders of the company which he had formed, the inventor stated that there was a failure owing to one reason only, viz., that he could not find a single canal-boat that was not leaky, and strange to say (in spite of the assurances of the owners of the boats to the contrary), this trouble invariably made its appearance as soon as he had prepared the bottom of the boat for his mule and launched it."

PHYSICAL SIZE AND INTELLIGENCE.

THE conclusion that the average large pupil is brighter than the average small one is announced by the daily press to have been drawn by Dr. Frederick Smedley from measurements of children in the Chicago public schools. "There are small pupils who excel in their classes," Dr. Smedley is quoted as saying, "but the rule is that the larger, stronger, and heavier the pupil is the higher will be his standing in school." Says the New York *Herald*, in a report of the experiments:

"Seven thousand pupils were examined to obtain statistics as a basis for comparison. Schools in which there is the largest proportion of pupils descended from American-born parents were chosen.

"Dr. Smedley and his two assistants, Messrs. C. C. Krauskopf and D. P. McMillan, were surprised at the result of the examination of the comparative school standing of strong and well-formed pupils and those whose nutrition had been defective. Dr. Smedley said: 'The rule of a sound mind in a sound body has always been known, but never has it been so startlingly demonstrated as in our test. It works with mathematical accuracy.'

"The average height of pupils twelve years old who are in the second grade is four feet four and three-tenths inches, while the twelve-year-old pupils who go to the eighth grade average five inches taller."

In commenting editorially on these results, *The Herald* expresses an opinion that we must not attach too much importance to them. It says:

"It is quite possible that the unusually large boy or girl gives evidence of extra physical strength in proportion to increased bulk, and that the intellectual power keeps pace with such a condition for the time being; but these individuals are not always destined to keep up this activity in nutrition as they grow older.

"Often enough we know that large, stout boys end by being small men. While we must always be willing to place a premium on good health and fine bodily vigor, we must, so far as intellectual endowments are concerned, occasionally offset quality against quantity. In other words, a very small man is not necessarily more deficient in vital vigor on account of mere size than he is lacking in mental strength for the same reason.

"The very large boy may be extra smart in the intellectual sense during early life, but, judging from the number of comparatively small men who have made their mark in the history of human achievement, the rule seems to be reversed when the individual gets older and settles down to ordinary proportions. Every one can call to mind the number of famous men who are small of stature and light of frame, while the merely big fellows cut a very low figure in the list of exceptions to the rule."

Importation of Earthworms.—Angleworms do not figure as imports in our government reports; nevertheless a considerable number are introduced from foreign countries every year in the earth surrounding the roots of exotic plants. "It must be noted," says the *Revue Scientifique*, in commenting on this fact, "that altho certain foreign species have thus been brought in, and seem to be relatively abundant in the earth of greenhouses, they seldom succeed in getting outside of these limited quarters and in establishing themselves in the open fields. Some worms that are found in European soil come from India, others from China. Two species seem to have become acclimated in England. One is called the *branchiure;* it was described in 1892 by Beddard. In 1897 individuals of the species were discovered in the soil of Kew Gardens. The other, which has also been found at Kew, belongs to the genus *Gesocolix*, and seems to have come from Brazil. It may be added that the importation of exotic species is observed elsewhere; quite a number of worms of European origin are found in America."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHOULD THE DEAF MARRY?

A SCORE of years ago, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, made the startling statement that by our system of educating the deaf we were preparing a deaf variety of the human race, since by throwing deaf persons together we were promoting marriages between them and increasing the likelihood of the birth of deaf children. In an exhaustive statistical inquiry into the subject, Prof. Edward Allen Fay* shows that there need be no such fear, since marriage of deaf persons is to be discouraged only when their deafness is hereditary. In a review of this book in *Science* (October 5), Prof. W. K. Brooks asserts that it furnishes the most conclusive proof ever obtained that there is no inheritance of acquired characters, so far at least as the inheritance of deafness is in question; "for," he says,

"while Professor Fay proves that the marriage of deaf persons without deaf relatives is no more likely to result in deaf children than any marriage in the community at large, the intermarriage of hearing persons who have deaf relatives is just as likely to result in deaf children as a marriage of the deaf."

However this may be, it is no doubt that Professor Fay's conclusions will be welcomed not only by students of the subject, but also by the deaf themselves. Says the reviewer further:

"While deaf persons are much more likely to have hearing children than to have deaf children, they are much more likely than ordinary normal-hearing persons to have deaf children, Less than one tenth of one per cent. of all the children of normal parents are deaf, but if one or both parents are deaf nearly nine per cent. of all the children are deaf. In other words, a normal-hearing pair have no reason to fear that a deaf child will be born to them unless they have more than a thousand children; while if one parent or both are deaf, and they have eleven children, they may, on the average, expect to have one deaf child.

"The probability of deaf children is not, however, equally great for all deaf persons, since it depends upon the character of the parental deafness. Marriages of the congenitally deaf, that is, of persons who have never, at any time in their lives, shown evidence of hearing, are far more likely to result in deaf offspring than marriages of the adventitiously deaf, that is, of those who have once heard and have subsequently lost their hearing."

If we could readily distinguish between these two varieties of deafness, all would be plain sailing. This, however, is impossible, as Dr. Fay shows. A person deaf "from birth" may in reality have lost his hearing by some accident in very early infancy. The only way in which we can arrive at a conclusion is by studying family records. If a person deaf "from birth" has many deaf relatives, he is probably really congenitally deaf. To quote again:

"The marriages of the deaf most liable to result in deaf offspring are those in which the partners are related by consanguinity. Thirty-one such marriages are reported in the marriage records, and of these fourteen, or 45.1 per cent., resulted in

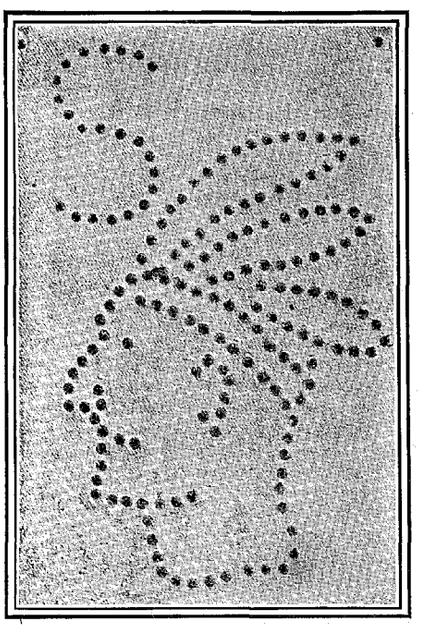
*"Marriages of the Deaf in America," published by the Volta Bureau, 1900.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

deaf offspring. One hundred children were born from these thirty-one marriages, and of these thirty, or thirty per cent., were deaf. It is therefore exceedingly dangerous for a deaf person to marry a blood relative, no matter what the character or degree of the relationship may be, and no matter whether the relative is deaf or hearing, nor whether the deafness of either or both or neither of the parents is congenital, nor whether either or both or neither of them have other deaf relatives.

"The student of inheritance will, no doubt, be disposed to state this conclusion in more general terms, and to assert that the consanguineous marriage of one who has *any* constitutional infirmity or defect is imprudent and inadmissible, and that since no one can be sure that both parties to a contemplated marriage are constitutionally sound in all respects, no consanguineous marriage is permissible."

Drawing a Picture with a Rifle.—We present herewith a picture of a steel plate decorated by firing rifle-bullets into it, and now on exhibition at the Paris Exposition. We learn from *Cosmos*, which prints the reproduction, that the original is exhibited in the Foresty Building by an American gunmaker — name not given. Says this paper: "It is a steel plate 7.5 millimeters [⅓ inch] in thickness, on which the rifleman, who was a real artist, has traced in successive bullet-holes, by firing from a distance of thirty feet, the head of an Indian chief, and the initial of the gunmaker's name. The weapon was a Savage rifle of 7.5 millimeters caliber. The bullets pierced the plate, but because of their flattening at the moment of contact they have made openings of nearly twice their own diameter, namely, of about 12 millimeters [½ inch]."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A PICTURE MADE ON A STEEL PLATE BY RIFLE BULLETS.

Noise as Waste Energy.—Sound is a form of energy, and noisy sound is generally indicative of waste energy. "We are so accustomed," says *Cassier's Magazine*, "to regard sound as the natural accompaniment of mechanical motion that the fact that it is a monitorial voice, ever telling us of energy wasted, generally escapes attention. The noise of running wheels, of moving water, the crackling of a belt, the hum of a dynamo, the rattle of a motor car or a railway train, are as sure indications of energy resolved into a useless form as the crash of broken crockery and the lamentations of a careless servant. . . . Does one grasp that every puff of exhaust [in a locomotive] means that gases still full of energy are allowed to expend it valuelessly in disturbing the atmosphere; that every jar and rumble and shake means expenditure of power which the engine has to provide? A mile on the bone-shaker of thirty years ago was harder work than ten on a modern bicycle, and it proclaimed the fact that it was an inefficient and extravagant machine in a sufficiently noisy manner. Even with typewriters and sewing-machines, the less noise they make the less power is absorbed in working them. Generally speaking . . . the less noise machinery makes the more efficient it is likely to be. Even the interposition of some non-resonant material, as, for example, the use of wooden or hide teeth in wheels, while reducing sound, if we may so put it in a more or less fictitious manner, adds to the efficiency, because it introduces a resilience which minimizes shocks, just as the springs of a coach make it not only more comfortable for the passenger, but easier going for the horses. The question of friction and the noise produced by rubbing surfaces is of very considerable and much more frequently recognized importance, but materially it differs but little either in expression or in effect from the noise of shock. A rod or wire can as readily be caused to produce a note by rubbing it with a resinous glove as by striking it with a hammer. How close the connection is a moment's consideration will show, and will give us the hint that we cure only half the complaint in oiling machinery if we still allow knock, and jump from one evil to another if in order to reduce friction we leave excessive play."

Man, Muscle, and Coal.—The fact that the new steamer *Deutschland* developed power at the rate of one horse-power hour [one horse-power exerted for the space of one hour] for each one and one-half pounds of coal consumed, is commented on as a remarkable thing for marine boilers and engines. "A better showing has often been made in steam-vessels," says *Iron and Steel*, "but not of the *Deutschland's* kind. Static power producers have done considerably better than this. At the Edison power plant, power has been developed at the rate of one horse-power hour for each pound of coal consumed. Here is an achievement worthy of driving a stake or planting a monument in the highway of civilization. A few easy equations from this starting-point will lead us to:

"One pound coal equals one horse-power hour.

"Two thousand pounds coal equals 2,000 horse-power hours.

"Two thousand pounds equals 200 horse-power days of ten hours each.

"One horse-power hour equals fourteen man-power hours.

"Two thousand pounds of coal equals 2,800 man-power days of ten hours each.

"Two thousand pounds coal equals nine man-power years of 311 days each.

"Value of 2,000 pounds coal, excluding transportation, $1.

"Annual production of coal in the United States, 240,000,000 net tons.

"Potentiality in man-power years of 240,000,000 tons of coal, 2,160,000,000 years.

"Ratio between 20,000,000 male workers and the potentiality of 240,000,000 tons of coal, 1 to 108.

"That is to say, 20,000,000 workers, without the aid of coal, would have to labor 108 years to develop a force equal to the potential energy of the present annual production of coal in the United States."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A GREAT meteor is reported to have fallen near Rangeley Lake, Me., on August 25, exploding within a few feet of the hotel and disappearing. Not a fragment was discovered, even after a prolonged search.

"THE question of admitting women as members of the general and sectional committees of the British Association was brought up at the recent meeting," says *Science*, "and carried by a considerable majority."

AN exhaustive study of the nails of the hand has been made by P. A. Minakoff, and some of the results appears to be of medico-legal importance. "Among other things," says *Popular Science* (October), "he asserts that the nails of the right hand in a right-handed person are wider by from one-half to two millimeters than the corresponding nails on the left hand; while in a left-handed persons the reverse obtains, and in the ambidextrous the nails are of equal size on the two hands. The thickness of the nails diminishes progressively from the thumb to the little finger."

THE telegraph from the African coast to Lake Victoria Nyanza has been completed, and according to *The Electrical Engineer*, London, it will be of great advantage to the inhabitants of Lower Egypt. The natives depend on the rise of the Nile for irrigation, and hitherto they have only known a very short time beforehand the condition of the waters. "Now, however, that communication has been made from the sources of the Nile, the required information can be sent several months in advance, and the Egyptians can regulate their supplies. Messages, also, are now sent in a few days, which previously took seven months to communicate."

"THE use of automobiles during street-railway strikes was proposed at a meeting of the executive board of the International Street Railway Men's association, held in Detroit recently," says *The Western Electrician*. "President W. D. Mahon recommended that the board start in at once raising funds by assessment to buy automobiles for the purpose of putting them to work in cities where the companies treat the men unfairly or where transportation facilities are meager. President Mahon's idea is to put a complete automobile service in operation in a city as soon as a strike is declared, and to have the automobiles operated by the men who formerly operated the street-cars. The board approved of the idea, and authorized the president to draft a plan of assessment to be submitted to the local organizations of the association, and to get legal authority to equip and run the machines."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A SECT WHOSE MEMBERS BELIEVE THAT CHRIST IS NOW ON EARTH.

EVER since the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago, much interest has been manifested in the Babists, a reformed Mohammedan sect which originated in Persia in 1844, and which has many unusual beliefs. The Rev. Isaac Adams, in his recent book on Persia, states that the Babists claim 50,000,000 followers. Altho this is doubtless to be regarded as a preposterous estimate, there is good reason to believe that they constitute an important element in the religious situation in Mohammedan lands to-day, and that they have even made some notable progress in this country. There are said to be 1,200 Babists in New York and 800 in Chicago, besides colonies at Waukegan, Wis., and other places. The Babists in this country include several native Americans of wealth and prominence, among them Mrs. Phoebe Hearst.

The New York *Herald* gives the following account of the sect, and of its present head, Abbas Effendi, who is believed by his followers to be Christ:

"The origin of the Babist cult dates back to 1844, when Seyed Mohammed Ali, a young Persian, who had made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and was known for his piety and devotion to religion, began preaching in Shiraz, his native city. He presented a new commentary on the Koran, but chiefly his teachings related to the practical ethics of conduct and life. He criticized the priesthood severely, and thus incurred their violent opposition, but the number of his followers increased daily because of the marvelous influence of his personality and the purity of the doctrines which he expounded. He came to be known as the Bab, which in translation means the gate or gateway. Thus the Babi religion is, in literal translation, the gateway to eternal life.'

"So offensive was the teaching of the new prophet to the regularly ordained priesthood that at length an order was issued commanding him to desist from preaching and to confine himself to his house. The Bab complied with the latter part of this order, but continued to teach the disciples who flocked about him. Thus the new religion made rapid progress, and the attempts of the authorities to suppress it eventually led to the rebellion of Zappan. Altho the Bab took no part in this outbreak, and his teachings, in fact, were against the use of force, his death was determined upon. He was removed to Tabriz, where, after a perfunctory trial, he was condemned to death. With one of his disciples, he was suspended from the parapet of one of the walls by ropes tied about his arms so that his body made the form of the cross. A regiment of Mohammedan soldiers was detailed to execute the two. At the first volley the disciple was killed, but the bullets only severed the ropes which bound the Bab himself, so that he fell to the ground. Thereupon the soldiers refused to fire a second time, declaring that they had witnessed a miracle. The Bab, who had been stunned by the fall, was thereupon despatched by an officer. . . . . .

"The spiritual head of the cult, who is, as his followers firmly believe, the actual impersonation of the Christ whose second coming was foretold in the Bible, is known as Abbas Effendi [a son of the founder] or, as he signs himself, Abbas Abdel Beha, which means, literally, 'Abass, Servant of God.' By those who are within the circle of Babist belief, however, he is referred to usually simply as 'the Master,' and the reverent faith with which the word is uttered leaves no room to doubt the sincerity of their belief. In the minds of the Babists Abbas Effendi is entitled to the same reverent respect with which Christ's disciples regarded Him during His stay upon earth. And Abbas himself, according to the accounts both of believers and unbelievers who have visited him, receives their adoration with a humility equal to that displayed by the Man of Nazareth. He conducts himself as tho he were the least among his followers, and his only claim is that he is the humble instrument of God's will."

The Advance (Congr., August 30) narrates the following interesting facts about the way in which some of Effendi's American converts regard him:

"That we may not be accused of exaggeration in saying that Americans—at least a few of them—have found a new Messiah to worship, let us submit the testimony of two women, one of them perhaps the richest woman in the United States. But let another woman speak first, who visited Abbas Effendi about eighteen months ago. She says:

"'Dr. Kheiralla went ahead, and by the violent beating of my heart I knew that we were soon to see the blessed face of the Prince of the House of David, the King of the whole world. We reached the door and stopped—before us in the center of the room stood a man clad in a long garment with a white turban on His head, stretching out one hand toward us, while His face (which I can not describe) was lighted by a rare, sweet smile of joy and welcome! We stood thus for a moment unable to move—when my heart gave a great throb and, scarcely knowing what I was doing, I held out my arms, crying, 'My Lord, my Lord!' and rushed to Him, kneeling at His blessed feet, sobbing like a child. He put His dear hands upon our beloved heads and said, in a voice that seemed to our ears like a strain of sweet music, 'Welcome, welcome, my dear children, you are welcome; arise and be of good cheer.'

"Truly there is yet faith on the earth, or rather, let us call it credulity, when a handsome Persian, who seems to believe it himself, or at least plays the part very well, is worshiped as the Son of God.

"It might be thought that a woman like Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, who has so many millions of dollars at her command, a woman, it may be presumed, of good business judgment and sound common sense, would not easily be carried away into fanaticism; but she also is a worshiper at the shrine of the Bab Messiah. She says in a letter dated Washington, November 19, 1899:

"'The Master I will not attempt to describe; I will only state that I believe with all my heart that He is the Master, and my greatest blessing in this world is that I have been privileged to be in His presence and look upon His sanctified face. His life is truly the Christ life and His whole being radiates purity and holiness!

"'Without a doubt Abbas Effendi is the Messiah of this day and generation, and we need not look for another.'"

STRENGTH OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS.

THE late Dr. Mivart and other English Roman Catholics have on numerous occasions lamented the dominance of the "Latin nations" in the councils of the church, and have lamented that the voice of the "Anglo-Saxon nations" was not more influential with the Curia. This lament has always been distasteful not only to Italian, French, and Spanish adherents of the Church, but particularly to Irishmen, who resent the application of the term "Anglo-Saxon" to America or to any of the British colonies, all of which have so largely been settled by Irish, Scotch, and continental Europeans. In *The American Catholic Quarterly Review* (October), a San Francisco priest, the Rev. Bryan J. Clinch, whose opinion on the Philippine friars and kindred subjects we have had occasion to quote at various times, argues that the Vatican shows wisdom in declining to defer greatly to "Anglo-Saxon opinion." The inconsiderable number of genuine Anglo-Saxons among the English-speaking Roman Catholics is taken by Father Clinch as the foundation of his argument; and in this connection he gives some interesting statements concerning the strength of the Roman Church throughout the English-speaking world.

In England itself, at the end of the reign of George III., he remarks, there were less than 100,000 Roman Catholics that had retained intact, from pre-Reformation days, the old allegiance to Rome. All these were with few exceptions "Anglo-Saxons." The Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales now numbers about 1,500,000, according to the "Catholic Directory," with a cardinal archbishop and fourteen suffragan bishops. Of this million and a half, says Father Lynch, fully a million are Irish

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

by birth or parentage. The Roman Catholics of the old stock are now, through natural increase, not over 200,000 in number: while the Oxford Movement, says the writer, has added about 200,000 more native Englishmen.

In Scotland, where the ancient Roman hierarchy was restored in 1878, with two archbishops and four suffragan bishops, there are now, according to the archbishop's estimates, 420,000 Roman Catholics, of which from one fourth to one third are Gaelic Scotch of the Highlands, and the rest Irish. The whole population of Scotland, according to the last census, is about 4,000,000; but no official religious census is taken there or elsewhere in the British Isles.

In Ireland, out of a population of about 5,000,000, there are about 3,500,000 Roman Catholics, with a cardinal archbishop, three other archbishops, and twenty-three bishops. These are, with insignificant exceptions, Celtic Irish.

In India and Ceylon, which have a well-organized hierarchy, there are about 1,200,000 Roman Catholics, largely Portuguese, Spanish, and Irish, together with a few thousand natives.

In New Zealand and Australia, which have a hierarchy consisting of a cardinal, two archbishops, and about fifteen bishops, there are about 1,000,000 Roman Catholics, almost wholly of Irish parentage.

In Canada, with a hierarchy consisting of a cardinal, seven archbishops, and twenty-three bishops, there are estimated to be 2,000,000 Roman Catholics, of which fully 1,500,000, says Father Clinch, are French, and 500,000 Irish and Scotch.

In the United States, which possesses one of the largest hierarchies in the world, consisting of a cardinal archbishop, thirteen other archbishops, and seventy-eight bishops, the latest estimates of the Roman Catholic population vary from 8,464,000 to 12,000,000; the former being the estimate of Dr. Carroll. Of these, says Father Clinch, there are "more Spanish-American Catholics than Anglo-Saxon," "at least five times as many of French origin," "nearly the same number of Italians, and fully four times as many Poles and Catholic Slavonians," to say nothing of several millions of German and Irish Roman Catholics.

Thus, of the estimated 223,000,000 Roman Catholics in the world—we take the estimate of "The Church Missionary Atlas," a Protestant publication—it is seen that only about 20,000,000, or less than ten per cent., belong to the English-speaking peoples, and of these hardly more than half a million are of real Anglo-Saxon stock. Indeed, of the non-Anglo-Saxon portion, many—like the French in Canada and the Spanish and Portuguese in various parts of the British empire—do not even *speak* English. So far as both the British Isles and the empire are concerned, Father Lynch says that the Roman Catholic population is diminishing, both relatively and actually. In conclusion he writes:

"We may judge the value of the 'signal advantages and favors' which the church enjoys in the British empire, according to Mr. Mivart, and how far the spread of that empire is making for Catholic progress, by comparing the actual number of Catholics under its rule to-day with what they were sixty years ago. It is a fact that the Catholic population of the British Islands is now hardly two thirds what it was at the beginning of Victoria's reign. England, Ireland, and Scotland then had eight millions of Catholics in a total of twenty-five millions. To-day they have five and a half in a population of thirty-three millions. Catholics were then a third of Victoria's subjects in Europe. To-day they are hardly a sixth. Adding in the whole Catholic English-speaking population of Canada, Australia, and all other British colonies, there are now a million fewer Catholics in the empire than there were when Victoria came to the throne. The Catholics of the German empire have increased from eleven to fourteen millions since 1875; those of Holland nearly three quarters of a million since 1840. In every other country of the world—in Austria, in Switzerland, in Belgium, in France, Italy, and Spain—there has been a notable increase in the number of Catholics. In the British empire alone there has been a steady decrease. This fact is not altered in its nature because it is due to the disappearance of Irishmen mainly. Then, as now, they formed the one large Catholic population within the empire, and if its policy dooms that population to destruction or expatriation its policy is distinctly hostile to Catholic progress. The building of churches and schools and the increase in the clergy and hierarchies of England and Scotland are poor compensation indeed for the extermination of the Catholic people of Ireland.

"It is with no feeling of national jealousy that we have shown how false is the assertion that the spread of the British empire is a preparation for Catholic progress. So far it has been the one power which has absolutely made the number of Catholics among its subjects decrease, while Catholics are growing in numbers in every other land. Its action on the Irish Catholics to-day is similar to its action on the English Catholic body from the days of Elizabeth to those of George III. Year by year they are diminishing, as if struck by some fatal disease, wherever the English flag flies. The remedy will come in God's time, but it will not come from any benignant influence of English ideas or unfounded assertions of Catholic progress under English institution he facts speak for themselves."

PRESENT STATUS OF SPIRITUALISM IN THE WORLD.

IT bas been more than once noted that Spiritualism as a distinct movement is far less in the public eye of late years than formerly. Forty or even thirty years ago there existed what may almost be called a ferment of thought—either friendly or hostile—in relation to it. The *séance* and the *exposé* vied with each other in their claims upon public attention. Barnum's "Hippodrome" on Broadway was not complete without its facsimile of the famous Davenport brothers' "cabinet"; and the names of the Fox sisters, Slade, Foster, and Daniel Douglas Home were on numberless lips. But, like several other advanced movements of that day, Spiritualism appears to have dropped some of its militant features, and its activities seem to be running less near the surface. Comparing the present state of things with that which existed some years ago in England and America, *The Harbinger of Light*, an English Spiritualist organ (as quoted by the London *Light*, September 29), points out one great change that must strike every one—the interest which a large number of genuine scientific men and students of philosophy now take in psychic phenomena—altho *The Harbinger's* claims that all those whom it mentions have definitely accepted the spiritualistic hypothesis are by no means admitted by others. It says:

"That there is less of the militant element among Spiritualists will be apparent to most observers, but this is chiefly due to the decadence of active opposition which has taken place, owing largely to the increased recognition of phenomenal facts, which has lessened opposition and left the fighters at liberty to pursue their path comparatively unmolested. That phenomena called spiritual did occur had been tacitly admitted by the Psychic Science Researchers ten years since, and the question to be determined was *the cause of them*. Telepathy and the Subjective Mind (or subliminal self) were the two favorite theories, and everything that appeared to substantiate them was eagerly appropriated; but incidents occurred that would fit in with neither, and evidences inconsistent with them accumulated. One of the most careful and respected members of the London Society, Mr. F. W. H. Myers, found in the manuscript of his deceased friend (William Stainton Moses, M.A.), which had been left to him, such convincing evidence of spirit factors that he was constrained to abandon the position he had tenaciously held for some years and accept the spiritual hypothesis. Prof. Oliver Lodge, after a series of experiments, came to a similar conclusion. Professors Brofferio, Schiaparelli, and other continental scientists almost simultaneously gave their adhesion to the spiritual hypothesis. Dr. Paul Gibier, Director of the New York Pasteur Institute, openly avowed his belief—founded on experiment—in Spiritualism, and wrote a highly interesting book on the subject, entitled 'Psychism.' Prof. W. F. Barrett, F.R.S., was equally outspoken. Lilian Whiting, the talented

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

journalist and author, wrote numerous articles, embodying the most conclusive tests of spirit communion, to American and English journals, and a volume, 'After her Death,' containing a year's record of her experiences in communion with her dearest friend, a denizen of the spirit world. But the climax was reached when Dr. Richard Hodgson, the former secretary of the Psychical Research Society and one of the stanchest supporters of its theories, announced to its members his conversion to Spiritualism through the failure of those theories to account for a long series of experiences he had had with Mrs. Piper, through whose mediumship he had received convincing evidences that disembodied human intelligences had communicated with him.

"Since then, however, Professor James, of Harvard, and Professor Hyslop, of Columbia University, have given in their adhesion to Spiritualism. All this has naturally shaken public skepticism and materially modified opposition, whilst the successful international congresses in London and Rochester, U. S. A., have called considerable public attention to the facts and status of the movement. . . . . .

"The growth of Spiritualism can not be measured by its surface manifestation; there is an undercurrent, not visible to the casual observer, that is gradually permeating society, modifying prejudice and directing the minds of many intelligent persons into spiritual channels. Liberal clergymen such as Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., of London, Rev. Minot J. Savage, of New York, and Dr. Austin, LL.D., of Canada, openly avow their belief in Spiritualism and extol its value, whilst the non-progressive theological opponents are necessitated to take shelter behind their last entrenchment (the devil!), a very unstable defense, which few among them can have any solid faith in. With the decadence of prejudice, people are more open to suggestion, hence when Spiritualism is on the *tapis* curiosity is aroused to know something more about it, mediums are visited and books are read. If the inquirer is fortunate enough to meet with a reliable one of the former or an impressive one of the latter, he is well on the road to conviction."

WILL BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY BE FRIENDS INSTEAD OF ENEMIES?

IN our issue of September 1 we quoted some views of Japanese observers—Buddhist and Christian—which apparently indicate that a religious conflict of large proportions is to be looked for shortly in the far East between the adherents of Buddha and Christ. A correspondent of *Unity* (Unitarian, Chicago, September 20) calls attention, however, to some of the points of harmony between these two faiths. He says:

"Buddhism is perhaps five hundred years older than Christianity, has many more adherents, and also has the commendable record of never having persecuted. The following are the commandments of that great faith: 1. Not to destroy life. 2. Not to obtain another's property by unjust means. 3. Not to tell lies. 4. Not to partake of anything intoxicating.

"Buddha said: 'A man who foolishly does me wrong (or regards me as being or doing wrong), I will return to him the protection of my ungrudging love; the more evil goes from him, the more good shall go from me. The fragrance of these good actions always redounding to me; the harm of the slanderer's words returning to him.'

"It will be noted that the above embrace substantially the same declarations as taught by Christ, and also forbid the use of intoxicants, which is all important. In his interview with the young man Christ said on being addressed as 'Good Master': 'Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, God; but if thou wouldst enter into life, keep the commandments.' In Christ's reply to the questioning lawyer he referred him to the keeping of the law as sufficient to save. He also repudiated sacrifice; said he came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance—'the whole need no physician.' It is evident that the inhibition of intoxicants by the Buddhistic and Mohammedan faiths has and is doing a vast good in the world, and it is to be regretted that the Judean prophet did not also prohibit intoxicating beverages. It was the dictum of an eminent scholar, who spent a life-time in investigating the religions of the world, that they all taught 'Do good; avoid evil.' Perhaps the most compact and comprehensive creed is: 'Love the good God and be good.' This would meet the commendation of the great religious teachers of all the ages and the eminent statesmen of the world, including Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Grant, and Lincoln."

Unity, in an editorial based upon the article in THE LITERARY DIGEST already referred to, takes the ground that another outcome of Buddhist and Christian rivalry than the one suggested in our article is possible. It believes that the purely creedal distinctions which separate Christians and Buddhists may be either abandoned or held in abeyance, and that a substantial and practical accord may take place upon the great doctrines of universal religion. "On this higher vantage-ground of emancipated thought and elevated spirituality," it remarks, "there is no quarrel between Buddhism and Christianity. Both gladly recognize an identity of origin, a harmony of spirit, and an essential unity of aim. So the coming battle in Japan will be not a battle between Christianity and Paganism, but between religious freedom and spiritual openness and religious dogmatism and spiritual blindness. The advance guard of religious thought in Japan to-day stands for a unitarianism in religion that is not Christian nor Buddhistic, but something large enough and fine enough to seek what is excellent and to hold what is noble in all the religions of the world."

In support of this view of an impending *concordat* rather than a religious conflict in Japan, *Unity* quotes in full a recent American address by Mr. Kinza Ringa Hirai, of Japan. Mr. Hirai, who is neither Christian nor Buddhist, but an adherent of what he calls "Synthetic Religion," says in part:

"First, let me enlarge on the mind of my people, so that you may understand the reason for their breadth of view. No one form of religion has ever been to them the only expression of truth; but naturally they have sought for the golden heart of each, believing that truth in its finality is one and the same, whether found under the guise of Shintoism, Buddhism, or Christianity. Superstitions are, however, especially abhorrent to the higher class of Japanese minds, and the thinkers of my country take but little interest in the shifting dress of popular creeds; but the truth that is invariably found beneath these illusive phenomena is sought eagerly by them and treasured as sacred. . . . . .

"Clearly, then, must you understand why narrow orthodoxy, with its innumerable superstitions and its central truth hid beneath the débris of doctrine and dogma, has nothing in common with the best minds of my country. First, then, orthodox Christianity is unpopular because it is orthodox; second, missionaries are innocent causes of war and dissension; third, there is no disputing the fact that Christianity in Japan was intimately associated with a Jesuitical excitement that caused a political war; fourth, until recent years the treaty with our country was so unjust that it prevented the missionaries from doing full justice to themselves, as, naturally, we could not fail to feel that peoples capable of making such unfair treaties with less powerful countries, and enforcing the same, were not safe guides in questions of ethics and religion; fifth, the preaching of the missionaries has a tendency to destroy our national spirit, as they seek to overthrow our etiquette and customs, and establish their own before we are ready to adopt them, making us appear inconsistent and incongruous. . . . . .

"Since I was old enough to be heard by the public of Japan, I have preached Synthetic Religion; and to this day I can find no other name that so perfectly expresses my changeless position. Buddhism narrows me. Confucianism, Shintoism, Christianity, Unitarianism, all narrow me, corraling me at once as tho an impassable cordon were drawn between me and my possibilities of advance. A name is like a wall of adamant, which sneeringly seems to say in its utter invincibility, 'Get over me if you can.' A name is the ocean that stops your outer progress at the land's verge. A name is a ship whose chart and compass you are not permitted to handle. Even the term Synthetic Religion is in itself a slight obstacle; but, of them all, it is the one I have stood by since I first began to speak. . . . . .

"There is no religion that claims all nations. Each sees in his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

own the universal, and forgets that other aspects of the same principle may be glistening in the light. Priests through all time have lost their energy for the banner, forgetting the universality of the principle that it represents with every undulation of its folds. High over his own flag rises the man who looks down upon it as it waves from some lower peak than that upon which he stands. At last even the ensign fades and vanishes in the mist of distance; and he himself, the supreme individual, towers in the very glare of the truth, undraped, alone."

Upon this remarkable speech *Unity* makes the following comment:

"Mr. Hirai has returned to Japan, but he has left the suggestion behind him. He has gone to kindred spirits who are girding themselves for the work there, and he has left behind him in America many friends who will anxiously wait for the development of the hopes and purposes indicated in the address referred to. Are there not thousands in America who would gladly join in this world propaganda in the interest of an emancipated faith, that seeks to realize the ethics of the great religions of the world which are strangely alike, rather than to legislate their theological and philosophical difference into dogmas and creeds that serve as fences to divide the world into antagonistic sects, suspicious nations and races distrustful of each other?"

A JEWISH VIEW OF THE PASSION PLAY.

AMONG the myriads of visitors to Ober-Ammergau this year, it is characteristic of the times that there should have been many Jews. One of these, Mr. Max J. Kohler, gives his impressions of the play in a late issue of *The American Hebrew*. One must see the play oneself, he writes, "in order to appreciate what a wonderful hold this Christian ideal has upon the inhabitants, how it stamps their lives and individuality, and renders possible such a grand, beautiful, earnest, real, and yet artistic spectacle. The idea of sacrifice is in the air, and reflected from the drama of the Christian Messiah's life to actors and auditors alike." Everything conceivable seems to have been accomplished, says Mr. Kohler, to produce a truthful and beautiful picture: "the costuming, the play of colors, and the grouping were magnificent, and are not surpassed by any operatic or dramatic performance that Paris, London, or New York can boast of." He continues:

"I do not know whether it is due to the personal equation of the Jewish spectator or not, but it seemed to me that the finest scenes of all were the most human of all, the Parting at Bethany, the Agony in the Garden, the Crucifixion, and the Despair of Judas. One who saw Jesus parting with his mother, enacted there, will never forget that impression. Perhaps this fact is accounted for by the circumstance that in such human scenes even passion plays must needs find their highest expression, after all, because human beings can portray only human emotions, and that the superhuman and the divine are beyond their power of portrayal.

"I have been frequently asked the question whether the Passion Play does not promote anti-Semitic prejudice, but am bound to express my opinion in the negative. It is true that Jesus's martyrdom is ascribed in the play, even more than in the New Testament, to the machinations of a jealous priestly faction, and I heard some scornful, tho subdued, hooting on the part of some in the audience at some incidents in the career of Judas. But, perhaps, the very highest tribute to the artistic skill and conscientiousness of the performers must be called forth by their treatment of these unsympathetic rôles, which are played with absolute fidelity and good taste as well as real sympathy. I quote from the opinion of a Christian observer the following suggestive passages: 'Forcible from first to last, one must speak of him (Zwink as *Judas*) as the genius of the whole cast. Those who saw his representation of the character of the man who so bitterly betrayed and so bitterly repented, went home with hearts that ached for Judas.' When we remember how the rôle of *Shylock* was played by able actors down to our own time almost, we are bound to praise this work of the simple peasants.

"It occurs to me that a brief analysis of the elements of the play that make the audience sympathize with Judas can be conveniently coupled with a hasty glimpse of the portrayal of the rôle of *Jesus* himself, as derived from the text, for these effects are not merely superficial and due to the acting alone, but lie deeper. Jesus appears at the very start as an enthusiast with thoughts centered upon other-worldliness. Even his nearest disciple can not quite grasp his disregard of the material world. This is well illustrated by the incident of Mary Magdalen's anointment of Jesus with oil of spikenard, at Bethany, a piece of extravagance which particularly impresses Judas, in view of their precarious financial condition. The sudden transformation of the prophecies as to an early Messiahship into one of 'other-worldliness,' and anguish and self-sacrifice here below, is well brought out, and the failure of the various disciples to comprehend and accept it. Even Jesus's own betrayal of human anguish and emotion at the thought of the terrible suffering his self-sacrifice was soon to bring upon himself is well portrayed, as also the unmistakable signs of want of trust and confidence on the part of all the disciples. These partially palliate Judas's betrayal of his master, particularly as the deception practised upon Judas himself in the matter, and his terrible anguish at the realization of the consequences of his acts, are admirably rendered. Moreover, it has been well pointed out that the leading motives actuating Judas in his course, greed and selfishness, are not and of course can not properly be described as distinctively Jewish traits. On the other hand, seeing Jesus and Mary thus living and moving about among their fellow Israelites, one can not well overlook the fact, so epigrammatically phrased by Heine, that one half the civilized world to-day worships a Jew and the other half a Jewess. Why, then, should the Passion Play engender anti-Semitic prejudice? My account has become subjective after all, but the eye sees only what the eye brings with it, the power of seeing."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

APROPOS of the alleged discovery of letters "completely exonerating" Beecher, recently reported in the British press, Mr. S. V. White, Beecher's well-known friend, writes us that he knows "of no recent discoveries of any kind in the Beecher-Tilton trial."

ONE of the important religious meetings of the autumn will be the New York State Conference of Religion, representing thirteen denominations, among them Trinitarians, Unitarians, and Jews. The general secretary is the Rev. Leighton Williams, pastor of Amity Baptist Church, New York. The conference will meet in the metropolis November 20 to 22. This is a movement toward religious unity in work; differences in religious forms and thought are frankly recognized and passed by.

THE palm for the largest church offertory, according to the *Westminster Gazette*, is held by Australia. At the recent dedication of the new cathedral at Sydney, the sum of £12,200 (about $61,000) was taken up. According to the same journal, the largest amount ever collected in the United Kingdom was at the opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, when Father Tom Burke, the distinguished Dominican priest, preached, and the offertory amounted to £7,500 ($37,500). Roman Catholics have always been celebrated for large giving, and it is expected that all these sums will be exceeded at the opening of the beautiful new cathedral at Westminster in June next year. In this country some religious bodies have been particularly successful in their financeering; and Dowie, in Chicago, Sanborne in Maine, and Simpson, of the Christian Alliance, have at different times raised great sums.

DR. MORGAN, the London minister who has just been called to the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, to succeed the late Dr. Behrends, is a preacher *par excellence*, not a pastor, and is to come with the understanding that he is to do no pastoral work whatsoever. "The distinction," says *The Church Standard*, "is a clear one, and action under it may be wise and just. Christian teaching, pastoral work, administration—the gifts which lead to large usefulness and success in these three departments of services are different. If a man is preeminently a teacher of truth, he is not likely to be equally strong in other directions. Besides, time taken away from devotion to that in which he is highest may, on the whole, tend to a decrease of power. In our largest churches everywhere provision should, if possible, be made that strong men should work together, recognizing that there are diversities of gifts."

PROFANE music has a well-known tendency to find its way into churches; but it is probable that nowhere are the secular and the religious spirit more interwoven than in the chimes of the famous old St. Michael's church in Charleston, S. C., which rank next to those of Trinity in New York. A Charleston correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes: "The fact is that St. Michael's has been here so long that nothing seems wrong or improper when connected with it. On holidays and state occasions, the city of Charleston pays a sum to have the chimes rung, and it is on these days that the ragtime is played to a frazzle. It does sound rather weird to hear the chimes pegging off the tune of 'I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby,' and then have it switch off to 'Oh, Mr. Johnson, Turn Me Loose.' When anything especially strong is desired the man at the keyboard gives a dash of 'There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night,' which does not always happen. On hot days, when the temperature is even higher than the top notes of the chimes, this fiend in the steeple makes one feel like dropping in the street when he gives the distinct tune of 'Oh, How'd You Like to Be the Iceman?'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

OUR GERMAN DEBTORS.

THE fact that a loan for $20,000,000 on behalf of the German Government has been placed on the American market continues to call forth an astonishing amount of comment in the German press. Among the theories to explain the action of the German Government the following are most prominent: The Berlin financiers are dissatisfied because the $50,000,000 loan last year was placed in the hands of a single bank; Germany wishes to obtain gold; private enterprise offers too much attraction to German capitalists; Germany wishes American credit to exercise political influence here. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says:

"Is it possible that the great German empire has to borrow so insignificant a sum from the Yankees? And yet last year, when 50,000,000 marks were asked, 4,500,000,000 were offered within a few days. We dare to assert that if Parliament had been asked, not a single member would have given his consent. But the deed is done. Uncle Sam may well laugh, and so may the Russian Minister of Finance; and the impecunious little states which have to borrow abroad may rub their hands and say they are in good company."

FINANCE MINISTER MIQUEL AT THE DOOR OF "MINE UNCLE" SAM.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The *Freisinnige Zeitung* thinks it is best to leave even this much capital for purposes of private enterprise, and to get the loan abroad. The *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten* admits that financial circles in Germany are not best pleased with the attitude of the administration and the Parliament of late years, and that this may have something to do with the placing of the loan abroad. That paper says further:

"The influence of the New York exchange in this matter is largely overrated, but there is no doubt that it must result in an increase of the economic prestige of the United States. The balance of trade has been so favorable to America that the Americans have been enabled to purchase back some of their own liabilities, and are now able to make loans to two of the strongest financial nations in the world. From a debtor, the United States has advanced to the rank of a creditor."

In the *Nation* (Berlin), Theodor Barth expresses himself in the main as follows:

It does seem curious that the United States should lend us money when we have been always accustomed to lend to her. The question whether the loan is paid in "gold" or "German currency" is unimportant, as Germany has a pure gold standard. But I see nothing wrong in the placing of the loan abroad. If the administration gets better terms abroad than at home, the interest of the taxpayer demands that foreign capital be employed, just as the state railroads purchase coal abroad if it is cheaper than domestic coal. To a free trader that is as plain as daylight; but even the Protectionists have always made an exception in favor of money. More serious is the remark that it was not right to offer four per cent. abroad when only three and three and a half per cent. is paid at home.

In financial circles, the tendency on the part of some is to applaud, because the administration was wise enough to apply abroad rather than to the German market, which is supposed to be ruined by legislation against stock-exchange gambling; on the part of others, there is bitter criticism. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) declares that even if the financial world can not or will not serve the Government, the laws against gambling on the stock exchanges and produce exchanges should not be relaxed, but rather be strengthened. The editor says:

"If the Government was forced to go abroad, it is only a proof that our financial and banking policy has so far failed to accomplish its aim. That is why the opinions of so many papers are unstable. The *Vossische Zeitung* has offered three entirely different explanations within twenty-four hours. But the *Kleine Journal* beats this record. In its leading article, this Jewish paper assails the critics of the foreign loan in right good fashion; in the stock exchange review of the same number, the loan is described as 'a most dangerous experiment,' and an 'act unworthy of the Government.'"

The *Politischen Nachrichten* says:

"There is really no issue of treasury notes, and the loan does not even connect with the credit laws of 1900. These are ordinary bonds, redeemable at their face value in 1905; but Germany has the right to redeem them before. The loan was given in reality to the Disconto Gesellschaft, but that company sought and found some of the capital in New York. That foreign capital should be invested in German bonds is neither new nor undesirable. . . . If people would take time to examine the matter, it would be found that there is no ground for adverse criticism, but that the proceeding has been perfectly correct from an economic point of view."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

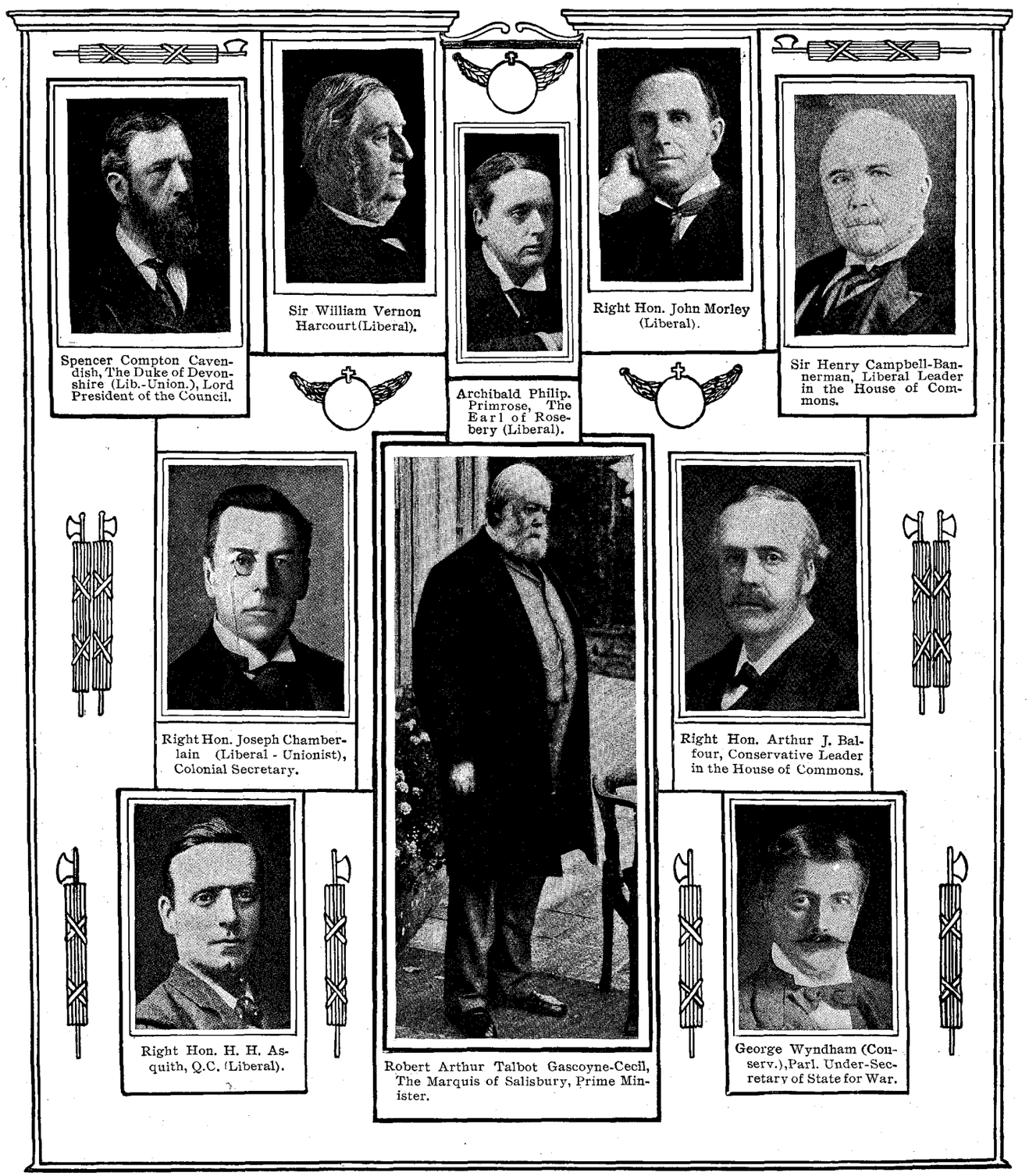
THE SCARCITY OF COAL IN EUROPE AND ITS POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES.

A SUDDEN demand for coal for military purposes, created partly by the South African war, partly by the Chinese trouble, partly by French distrust of England, has rapidly advanced the prices of this commodity in Europe. The rise has been so considerable that American mines, despite the very great difference in ocean freight, have been able to compete with England. Something like a small panic has been created in England by the discovery that her monopoly in coal is practically at an end. Mr. A. D. Provand, M.P., writes to the following effect in the London *National Review*:

The days of cheap coal are over; for while there is some increase in the demand for export and for domestic purposes, there is also a great increase in the use for manufacturing purposes. The average rise in the future will probably amount to $1.25 per ton. The output last year was 220,000,000 tons, with a total cost to consumers and exporters of $330,000,000. Less than $57,500,000 of this went to the miners, the rest to mine-owners and middlemen. Nearly the whole of England's export trade is based upon coal, and unless it is produced cheaply enough the trade will go to countries which possess cheaper coal. The United States is our most dangerous competitor. Altho experts differ more or less in their estimates as to the limit of time in which England can continue to produce cheap coal, their estimates are fairly definite. Mr. Foster Brown last year put it at fifty years. This is confirmed by Mr. Longden. On the other hand, it is claimed that Yorkshire, Cannock Chase, and other places have a practically unlimited supply. Mr. A. T. Moore, who has intimate knowledge of the Glasgow coal-fields, believes that the cheap workable coal of Lanarkshire will be practically exhausted in seventeen years. This is practically a "notice to quit" to Glasgow, as her industries depend upon this coal.

Nearly every one who writes on the subject agrees that it is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Spencer Compton Cavendish, The Duke of Devonshire (Lib.-Union.), Lord President of the Council.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal).

Archibald Philip Primrose, The Earl of Rosebery (Liberal).

Right Hon. John Morley (Liberal).

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal Leader in the House of Commons.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain (Liberal - Unionist), Colonial Secretary.

Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Conservative Leader in the House of Commons.

Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Q.C. (Liberal).

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister.

George Wyndham (Conserv.), Parl. Under-Secretary of State for War.

LEADERS OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

impossible to interfere with British exports of coal without disastrous results. In *The Nineteenth Century* Mr. Benjamin Taylor writes:

"Such a proceeding would be suicidal, for it would destroy the best part of our maritime commerce. Coal is practically the only commodity we have to send away in any quantity sufficient to provide outward cargoes for the ships needed to bring foreign foodstuffs and material for our mills and factories. It constitutes something like four fifths of the entire weight of stuff we export. Without it our ships would have to go away in ballast to obtain supplies of wheat and cotton and iron ore and timber. Ballast costs money, whereas coal pays for its carriage. To stop, or even to arbitrarily restrict, the export would be to so enormously increase the freight-cost of our imports as to raise both the cost of living and the cost of industrial production. We should quickly lose both our shipping and our foreign trade, and without the foreign trade half our factories would be idle."

The use of new kinds of fuel, and of electricity for locomotives and for manufacturing purposes, is suggested as a remedy; but, as the London *Times* and other patriotic English papers have repeatedly pointed out, England is not among the nations that most readily lend themselves for the adaptation of progressive changes, and there is more waste of coal in England than anywhere else.

Great Britain, however, is not alone in suffering from high prices of coal. In Austria some successful strikes have sent prices up enormously. "Why is that young lady yonder so much sought after?" asks the *Humoristische Blatter* (Vienna). "Haven't you heard? Her father has promised her a carload of coal as her marriage portion." In Germany, as in the United States, increased exportation has taken place, and as this export trade is not as much a necessity to Germany as to England, many papers, like the Agrar *Correspondenz*, wish to see it limited, if not stopped altogether, by law. The *Schlesische Zeitung*, however, thinks that the "coal famine" is altogether artificial, and it suggests some remedies for the benefit of the consumer. We summarize as follows:

The trouble is that the mine-owners conclude contracts, extending over a period of years, to sell all their produce to certain wholesalers at monopoly prices. This should be prohibited and the trade in coal should be free. The mine-owners could easily agree upon prices which, if fluctuating, yet leave a handsome profit; but if the coal is sold through offices controlled by the producers, a "corner" would not be possible. This may give a little more trouble to the directors, but that can hardly count, as these gentry take it pretty easy. We see no reason why half a dozen monopolists should be allowed to take millions upon millions from the pockets of the people.

The railroads, being state property, can not take part in a combination for raising the price of coal in Germany, and the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* and other papers suggest that, if the monopolists abuse their position, it will be necessary to make the coal-mines all state-owned too. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) thinks that the United States will not, for the present, be able to compete seriously with Europe in her own markets. That paper says:

"In August the London *Daily Mail* related that 70,000 tons of coal were to be sent from the United States to the Mediterranean Sea. But investigation fails to show where this coal was to go, and the matter appears very doubtful. True it is that 50,000 tons were ordered to Havre, and there is some talk of a like order for 1900, so that there is some foundation for the talk of big orders. Bunker coals are, however, still the chief item, and many difficulties must be overcome ere American coals can be exported in large quantities. There is at present a scarcity of ships, as about two hundred and fifty large vessels are used as military transports for Africa and China. When these are once again used for trade, the freight rates will fall, and with them the prices which enable far-away America to compete. The grain exporters, whose business also depends upon low freight rates, are not likely to work into the hands of the coal interests. Coal could be taken at low rates in lieu of ballast, but the high American tariff prevents ships that go out with coal from returning to the United States with a paying cargo. Coal is not yet so dear that the Americans can force European manufacturers to take it at American prices."

Even in Japan the price of coal has risen very high, and, according to the Kobe *Chronicle*, mine-owners are taking advantage of the fact to form a trust.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TROUBLE BETWEEN CHILE AND PERU.

THERE is serious danger of another war between Chile and Peru, owing to difficulties arising out of the stipulations of the treaty of Ancon, which, for the time being, ended the disputes arising out of the war of 1879. A short history of that war may not be unwelcome here.

Chile, naturally the poorest of the South American countries, but inhabited by the most energetic people, had long aroused the jealousy of her more wealthy but less vigorous neighbors, chiefly owing to the not unfounded suspicion that the Chilians wish to extend their territory beyond its present very cramped boundaries. At last a war arose between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, in which the first-named country came off with flying colors. In concluding peace, the Chilians were disposed to accept British mediation, but the Peruvians turned to the United States, and the Monroe doctrine was asserted. The United States Government opposed territorial acquisition by Chile, but the Chilians, conscious of their not inconsiderable strength, stuck to their point, acquiring the Bolivian coast and Tarapara. Besides this, Chile was to occupy Tacua and Arica for ten years, after which a plebiscite was to be taken among the inhabitants, and the country which retained the two provinces was to pay $10,000,000 to the other. Chile now ignores this stipulation, and there is considerable irritation on this account in Peru.

Mr. Alezandro Garland, a Peruvian writer, suggests that Peru should again ask for the good offices of the United States. *The South American Journal* (London) remarks concerning this:

"It appears to us that it would be useless, as well as undignified, for Peru to go in a supplicating manner to the Government of the United States, begging it to help them out of their difficulty, and offering it a favorable commercial treaty as a sop, as is suggested by Mr. Garland. It is not at all probable that the Americans would consent to mediate unless they were asked to do so by both parties to the dispute, and it may be taken for certain that Chile will not invite their arbitration. Besides, the United States have now become an imperialist power, and if the Peruvians were to approach them, as Mr. Garland proposes, they might establish a precedent for a suzerainty of North over South America, which might come to have far-reaching and unpleasant consequences."

On the whole, South American opinion is against Chile in the matter, especially in Argentina, where it is feared that the energetic Chilians may sooner or later extend their boundary across the Andes. The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres) expresses itself to the following effect:

The treaty of Ancon was concluded to suit Chile, and she must be compelled to stand by it. If the Chilians are certain that the plebiscite would result in their favor, they have absolutely no reason to shun it. Chile raises some difficulties as to who is to vote; but in 1898 it was agreed that such difficulties should be submitted to the arbitration of the Queen of Spain, so that really there is no longer any valid ground upon which Peru can be refused the chance to regain her lost provinces.

The Chilians are aware that they are not popular, but they seem determined to risk attack by any combination that may be formed against them. Moreover, they declare that they are willing to allow the plebiscite to be taken; but, according to the *Lei*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(Santiago), Peru must first find proper guaranties that she is able to pay the $10,000,000 which must be turned over to Chile if the plebiscite results in Peru's favor. Peru appears unable to give such guaranties, as her credit is not good.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

THE comparatively easy manner in which the allied forces possessed themselves of the Chinese capital created in many minds the impression that Chinese resistance is practically over, at least so far as military operations are concerned. The powers seemed to be anxious to preserve the integrity of China chiefly to prevent quarrels among themselves. Yet the specter of the "Yellow Danger" does not appear to have vanished altogether, and the *Vestnik Europy* expresses itself to the following effect:

The awakening of China has begun, and it must lead to results which should make us think. Are we to wait until the Chinese, better trained than now and with all the staying powers of the Japanese, attack Russian possessions? Is China to be allowed to gather strength until she can resume the massacre of foreigners with more chance of success? Unfortunately the European diplomats are accustomed to deal with such matters in a hand-to-mouth fashion. In Turkey, when massacres occur a few apologies are exacted, and perhaps a pasha or two is banished; and yet Turkey is weak, and the ruling Mohammedan element not even in the majority. In China, enormous masses of a homogeneous race have been aroused from their torpor. The old rotten political system will be thrown off, and it may soon become apparent that the people are no less capable of receiving the outward forms of modern civilization than were the Japanese. The difference will be that China can muster many more men than Japan, and the Prince Tuan of the future will be able to think out a new Asiatic attack upon Europe. The present chance is such that Europe must not let it slip. It is doubtful that Peking could again be taken so easily a few years hence. Europe must have guaranties for her safety, and for that reason the arrival of Graf v. Waldersee is by no means belated.

The *Novosti* expresses similar views, and points out especially that the Chinese must be given an exhibition of military force, as mere diplomatic negotiations will not impress them. The editor says:

"It has been said in some foreign publications that the aim of the allies was accomplished when Peking was taken. But the presence of Graf v. Waldersee is by no means unnecessary. No one knows as yet what turn affairs may take. Daily we hear of new riots in China, and it is apparent that the Chinese Government, tho anxious to make peace, still encourages the Boxer movement. It should be remembered that Graf v. Waldersee is commander-in-chief in Pe-chi-li only. But it would be queer if only a fictitious power were given him there. He will have trouble enough, as it is, to make the Chinese understand that reparation really must be made. Should China have neither money nor credit, then the powers would be justified in taking territorial pledges, and the commander-in-chief will have to determine the places and the number of the troops occupying different places."

In France evidently a future strengthening of China is not regarded favorably, for the French circular note suggests the destruction of the most important Chinese fortifications, and strong, permanent garrrisons in Peking and other large cities. Germany still regards the punishment of the leaders of the Boxer movement as absolutely necessary, and it is pointed out that this will be difficult to obtain. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"There can be no objection to the demand that the principal leaders should be punished, nor that the punishment should be practically limited to these. Lives are cheap in China; the Chinese Government would behead any number of coolies, if that were deemed sufficient. But if the leaders escape, the Chinese would only laugh at the stupidity of the 'foreign devils.' No doubt the ambassadors are able to point out the guilty persons, since they must know whose 'banner troops' attacked them."

The Austrian and Italian papers express themselves in a like manner. On the other hand, there is much absence of "khaki enthusiasm" in the Triple Alliance.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks it most deplorable that the United States can not agree with Germany. That paper says:

"Instead of making use of circumstances to show—and that with as little ostentation as possible—that the United States is not prepared to go quite as far as Germany, the former has chosen to make official declaration of these divergences. This is undoubtedly very wise with regard to public opinion in America, which is at present very unfavorable to imperialistic adventures; but it does not take much wisdom to see that such a course must have deplorable results in China. During the last days, the situation has changed, and not in favor of the allies. The fact that the capital has been transferred to Singan-Fu evidently enables the Celestials to brave the powers. Nothing shows this better than the imperial edict placing the Boxers and the Christians on the same footing and granting protection to both if they will remember their duty to the Emperor. . . . Under these circumstances one can not well admire Mr. McKinley's diplomacy."

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

The Europeans in the far East evidently do not trust the Chinese. Shanghai, tho not a very reliable source of information, shows this distrust by the rumors that the Chinese are making preparations to continue the war. The English papers in the far East all distrust Russia, and demand that Britain establish herself in the Yang-tze valley. "The Russians have conquered the right bank of the Amur," says the Bangkok *Times*. "It is excellent news, but it makes a strong reason for Britain's firmly maintaining its position in the Yang-tze valley." *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai) argues to the following effect:

Great Britain, not Russia, is entitled to ninety per cent. of all the foreign influence in China. Russia has a long boundary with China, but that counts for little. The ocean is our territory, and the coast of China our boundary. If the question ever comes to the arbitrament of the sword we shall be defending what we have earned, Russia will be attacking it—the position of the man who has and the man who has not, of the owner and the robber. Uncle Sam with the best intentions is necessarily unreliable just now. The good intentions are kept closely buttoned up, because, while sitting on the fence, the President sees his rival waiting in the hope of using them for the paving of the proverbial road.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Much disappointment is expressed in England, too, because the United States Government does not seem to emphasize the identity of British and American interests. Every British paper appears to be convinced that our administration is nevertheless acting against its wishes in this matter. *The Globe* (London) says:

"The United States are now in the midst of a Presidential election, in which the main issue is the question of imperialism; so that Mr. McKinley, who is not so strong a personality as we are apt to think, finds it necessary to abstain from any statement which would enable the Bryanites to declare that he was entering into entangling alliances with Europe in general and Great Britain in particular. It can not be denied that we have lost a great opportunity of justifying our position as an Asiatic power in this matter. . . . It is not to be supposed that the spectacle of Great Britain hesitating and seemingly with a definite policy, will be lost on the Indian troops now in Peking, or on those Asiatic potentates who are forever debating the relative advantages of an understanding with Russia or with Great Britain."

The Japanese papers seem to think that, in spite of some apparent differences, there is a secret understanding between Russia and Germany. We take the following from a summary of Tokyo comments in *The Weekly Mail* (Yokohama):

"The *Jiji Shimpo* fears that the concert can no longer be maintained, and that each power will mainly follow the course suited to its own interests. The *Jimmin* is unwilling to believe in a secret understanding between Russia and Germany; but Russia wants Manchuria, she can not have it without the backing of one or two other powers, and it is not easy to account for Germany's extraordinary show of force in the far East. The *Jimmin* is confident that the understanding between Russia and Germany exists, and as France is bound to go with Russia, a new grouping of the powers has taken place. The main question is, What will England do? The *Chino Shimbun* thinks that Germany deliberately defies England, thrusting herself into Great Britain's sphere of influence. Have Russia, France, and Germany sufficient sea-power to oppose England and Japan?—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONTINENTAL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE departure of President Kruger from the Transvaal is most generally described as a "flight" by the British press, and, with few exceptions, it is made the occasion for remarks of an uncomplimentary character. "Mr. Kruger so managed matters that the struggle lost all dignity and ceased long ago even to be respectable," says *The Standard* (London). The London *Outlook* thinks that "a moment of pity might be spared for him," but thinks his fate was inevitable: "It was his fate to hurtle up against a people quite as forceful as his own, but also inured, as they were not, to national shocks and trained to victory." The British newspapers again declare that the war is virtually ended. The London *Times* says:

"He has thought fit, it seems, to go through the puerile formality of obtaining six months' leave of absence from Mr. Schalk Burger, the titular vice-president of the republic which has ceased to exist, but he is too shrewd a man, however he may strive to deceive himself and others, not to know in his heart that the world will recognize his flight to be definitive. . . . His worst enemies can wish him no severer punishment than the knowledge that his life-work has resulted in a great stride forward toward the consolidation of the empire he hated."

The *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam) comments upon the fact that the British papers speak of President Kruger as if he were an autocrat instead of being "the chosen representative of a people who, man, woman, and child, are fighting for the independence which has been threatened continually by Great Britain as long as they can remember." The news from other than British sources does not indicate that the Boers mean to give up the fight even now. The Manchester *Guardian*, which has been persistently against the course of the British Government, hopes, however, that the war is now in its last stages. It says:

"Simultaneously, operations are going on in the neighborhood of Pretoria, on the Western border, near Zeerust and Lichtenburg, and in the East of the Free State. There has never been such widespread activity on our side since the war began. Never has there been less opportunity for the enemy to recover his strength. The present is the most remorseless of all the bouts the Boers have yet had with the English army. Let us hope it will be the last."

The London *Standard* (ministerialist organ) says:

"There is something very irritating in a war which can no longer be said to live, and yet will not fairly die. There is nothing for it, however, but to persevere till the peace of the country is secured by police methods, if the burghers will not surrender in an honorable fashion."

Lord Roberts's proclamations, as fast as made, are immediately declared null and void by the Boer authorities. The following is a sample of the proclamations which are distributed throughout the two republics, in the Dutch language:

"Be it hereby known that unless the men at present out with Boer commandos, but belonging to the town and district of Krugersdorp, deliver up their bodies and hand in their weapons to the imperial authorities, no later than July 20, their entire property will be confiscated and their families will be set adrift, homeless and without property.

"By order: G. M. H. RITCHIE, CAPT. K HORSE,
"KRUGERSDORP, May 9, 1900. Chief of District Police."

These rigorous methods, tho they are defended by the British press as necessary to restore peace, are taken by the continental press as further cause for dissatisfaction.

Like many other papers in Europe, the *Tages Zeitung* will not even yet admit that the Boer cause is hopeless. The *République Française* (Paris) expresses itself to the following effect:

The British War Office admits the loss of 40,000 men, exclusive of those in hospitals and those who were invalided home. Now, what is the number of these? The British Government is silent on that point; but we are told that about 100,000 men garrison the territory occupied; Roberts has 30,000 men for offensive operations; the admitted losses are 40,000, thus making a total of 170,000. The number sent to South Africa was, according to official statement, 220,000. Where are the missing 50,000? There is but one conclusion: Great Britain has already lost forty per cent. of the army raised for this war, or about 90,000 men. If the Boers know this, then it is not astonishing that they refuse to give up the struggle, for they are still the real victors, despite their reverses. England must continue to send troops, or her army, by next April, will have melted away to such an extent that it is no longer a match for the Burghers. Truly, the latter have "staggered humanity."

"Roberts's reputation, already much damaged, is not likely to gain by his methods," says the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, and the *Rossya* remarks:

"It requires enormous self-possession to refrain from bursting forth into the most violent abuse of England. She not only commits the most brazen robbery, but abuses her victim without stint, and thus outrages every development of civilization that has taken place during the last few centuries. The powers will be forced to intervene. The people demand it, and governments are strong only as long as the people believe in their regard for justice."

As we have time and again pointed out, and as British statesmen have themselves noted, this is the general tone of comment in European journals. Nor is this hostile feeling directed against the British Government alone; it is more like a race hatred. André Chevrillon, for instance, in a long article in the *Revue de Paris*, one of the most important magazines in France, writes in substance as follows:

Nations have their ideals regarding the character they would like to possess. The British will tell you that they possess great courage and bulldog tenacity, that they are not easily excited, are generous, forgiving, possessed of clear judgment. They are very far from their ideal. But the funny thing is that they seem altogether unable to notice their own failings, tho they pounce with utmost avidity upon evidences of the same shortcomings in others. Who can refrain from smiling when one hears the Briton speak of French excitability and love of exaggeration in the presence of British doings? Buller is still popular, despite his manifest incapacity. "The fear, the anxiety, the shame of the last few months is gone; we can again breathe freely, think and live," said one evening paper at the time of the relief of Ladysmith. "This news is medicine for the sick," said *The Sun* when Cronje surrendered; "we are as born again." "Tremendous news," said another paper; "Who is it that is staggering the world now?" But this was as nothing to the way the relief of Mafeking was received. "Our future has begun with this hour," said *The Express;* "we see the finish—God willing—of the greatest war this country ever waged. We stand before the greatest military achievement in history, at the cost of the greatest national sacrifice ever demanded from us."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Diederich writes from Bremen, April 30, 1900:

The recently published statistical reports on the building and launching of ships in Great Britain during the first quarter of 1900 show a general decrease when compared with last year, which had surpassed all previous years in this respect. The higher prices in iron and coal have been, to a considerable extent, the cause of the decrease. However, it is not expected that this condition will long continue.

The gross tonnage of ships (war-ships excluded) launched in Great Britain during the first three months of 1900 was 265,000 tons, of which 264,000 tons were in steamers. As for ships (war-ships excluded) under construction during that period, there is also a considerable decrease noted when compared with the same quarter of 1899, but quite an increase over previous years, as the following table will show:

Year.	*Steamers.*	*Sailing-Vessels.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1897.....	810,400	18,000	828,400
1898.....	1,181,000	4,000	1,185,000
1899.....	1,382,200	3,400	1,385,600
1900.....	1,249,000	11,000	1,260,000

A noted increase in the construction of large steamers is reported. Three months ago there were building only three steamers of more than 10,000 tons, while now seventeen are in course of construction. There are also building four vessels of 9,000 to 10,000 tons, two of 8,000 to 9,000 tons, and seven of 7,000 to 8,000 tons.

In the construction of war-ships a continued increase was noted. At the end of the month of March there were building:

Year.	*For English Account.*	*Foreign Account.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	Tons.	*Tons.*
1897.....	254,300	810,000	335,000
1898.....	238,500	117,400	355,000
1899.....	324,600	109,000	434,000
1900.....	384,500	68,600	454,100

It appears that the construction for foreign account during the last three years has been decreased, while the construction for Great Britain has been considerably increased, especially at private wharves, where the British Government is having more ships built than at its own wharves. The larger number of men-of-war built, however, does not cover the decrease in the number of merchantmen, but falls short about 100,000 tons, or 6 per cent.

As for ship-building in other countries, Germany takes the lead, but is followed closely by the United States.

Merchant vessels under construction during the March quarter, 1900, are noted at Lloyd's as follows:

Country.	*Steamers.*	*Sailing-Vessels.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany.....	154,000	3,000	157,000
France.....	45,000	60,000	105,000
Holland.....	24,000	6,700	30,700
Italy.....	101,000	4,500	105,500
Norway.....	24,700	.....	24,700
Sweden.....	3,000	300	3,300
Denmark.....	6,600	.....	6,600
United States..	111,100	4,400	115,500

Besides these, there were building in Japan 13,000 tons for European account, which is considered phenomenal.

The tonnage of the vessels being built in England at the end of March, 1900, is distributed for the greater part among the following countries:

Country.	*Tons.*	*Country.*	*Tons.*
England.....	967,000	Holland.....	29,000
English colonies.	21,000	France.....	8,000
Germany.....	84,000	Norway.....	8,000
Austria.....	37,000	Japan.....	7,000

It is confidently expected that the new measure for increasing the German imperial fleet, which is about to become a law, will add a great impetus to ship-building in this empire.

Keep Your House Warmer at one-half the cost for fuel by using the Rochester Radiator.

The "New Century" Library and Pocket Size Novels of

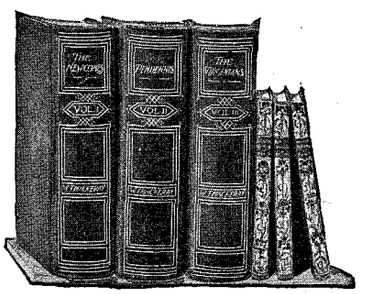
THACKERAY AND DICKENS

On the Thinnest Printing Paper in the World.

Size is only 4½ x 6½ inches, and not thicker than the ordinary magazine.

A sale within twelve months of over 140,000 copies indicates the tremendous popularity of this "New Century" idea:

An edition which is an ornament to the bookcase, yet so small and light as hardly to be felt in the pocket. The new type used is as large and as easily read as that you are now reading. India paper, on which these works are printed, is the same as used in the famous Nelson's Teacher's Bibles. Each novel is complete in one volume. They contain from 556 to 1,000 pages each.



The Old Size.. The New Size. Type Same Size.

In workmanship and quality this edition cannot be surpassed. It is made to last a century. Taken altogether, this is the most desirable and convenient form in which these works have ever been issued.

EXAMINE AT HOME!

We will send you, postpaid, for your examination, any novel yet published, on receipt of price. If you do not wish to keep it, return it at once, and we will refund your money. You can buy as many or as few novels as you wish.

Special Advance Subscribers Offer.

To any one ordering the complete set of Thackeray before December 1, 1900, we will send ***free*** any novel of Dickens published at time of ordering, in uniform binding with the set of Thackeray.

Each novel can be had handsomely bound in the following styles:

Cloth, extra, gilt top, $1.00. Leather Limp, gilt top, $1.25.
Leather Boards, gilt edges, $1.50.

Thackeray's works will be complete in 14 volumes, and we shall publish the eight remaining volumes at once.

Already published: **Thackeray**—"Vanity Fair," "The Newcomes," "Pendennis," "Henry Esmond," "The Paris Sketch Book," "The Book of Snobs," etc. **Dickens**—"The Pickwick Papers," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Barnaby Rudge," "Oliver Twist" and "Sketches by Boz," "Old Curiosity Shop," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Dombey & Son."

Scott's Works in Preparation.

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, Dept. H, 37-41 East 18th Street, New York.

Books by Mail Cheap

WHY pay publishers' price for books when by joining the Empire Book Club you can secure any book you wish, delivered at your home, at wholesale price? Write at once for booklet "D," which tells of the advantages we offer you and the terms of membership.

THE EMPIRE BOOK CLUB, 71 Broadway, New York.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of **FAMOUS PERSONS**
Bought and Sold.
WALTER R. BENJAMIN
1125 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

KLIPS Sample and Circulars 10c.
H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—Active, educated men to represent us in Eastern, Middle and Southern States. Weekly salary or fixed guarantee. In replying give age and reference. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Safe, Pure, Sure

Babbitt's 1776 Soap Powder

The best at the start and the best to-day — guaranteed by 64 years of continuous Babbitt success — tested by the public and never found wanting. Injures nothing — does everything — greatest satisfaction — absolute certainty — extreme economy.

Made by B. T. Babbitt, New York

New Winter Suits and Cloaks.

THE costumes and cloaks which we make are exclusive in style and distinctly different from ready-made garments. When wearing one of our styles you do not run the risk of meeting other ladies wearing garments which look exactly like yours. There are hundreds of firms selling ready-made suits and cloaks, but we are the only house making fashionable garments to order at moderate prices.

Our catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of suits and cloaks. We will mail it *free*, together with a choice line of samples to select from. *Our Prices this season are lower than ever before.*

Our Catalogue illustrates:

Exquisite Tailor-made Costumes, selected from the newest Paris models. $8 up.
Tailor-made Gowns, both jacket and skirt lined throughout with fine quality taffeta silk, $15 up.
Visiting and Church Dresses at very moderate prices.
Exclusive designs in Jackets, lined throughout, $7 up.
New French Skirts, cut according to the latest models, $4 up.
Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts, and Pedestrian Suits and Skirts made of double-face materials.

We prepay all Express charges. We would be pleased to mail our catalogue, together with a full line of samples to select from, to any lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for suits or for cloaks, and we will then be able to send you exactly what you desire. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

COLLAR & BUTTON & INSURANCE

goes with our one-piece collar button.

Krementz & Co., 68 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.

PERSONALS.

Von Waldersee's Wife.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee undoubtedly owes his selection to the leadership of the international forces in China to the friendship of the German Emperor, which he has enjoyed for many years, and to the influence of his wife, who has been popular with the royal household of Germany since the present Emperor ascended the throne. She is the daughter of a New York grocer who came to the metropolis from Connecticut. When he died his widow and his daughter, Mary Esther Lee, went to live in Stuttgart. The daughter was an attractive young woman and gained access to the best society there. In Stuttgart she met Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, who renounced his title to marry her. This was in 1864. The prince was over seventy years old, and his bride was twenty-six. They made a trip to the Holy Land, and there, six months after the marriage, the prince died, leaving a fortune to the young widow of about $4,000,000. Soon after the death of Prince Frederick, the Emperor of Austria made his widow a princess in her own right under the title of Princess von Noer. From that time she became a conspicuous figure in Europe, but in political rather than social circles. She is credited with having brought about the marriage between the German Emperor, who was then Prince William of Prussia, with the Princess Augusta Victoria, her grand-niece by her first marriage, in the face of the protestations of the young prince's mother. The Princess von Noer became the Countess von Waldersee two years after the death of her first husband. She is six years younger than the field-marshal, and despite her snowy hair she is still considered a beautiful woman.—*New York Tribune.*

Bryan as a Baseballist.—A photo was recently discovered of W. J. Bryan, taken in the '80s. It is owned by J. W. Springer of Denver, and represents Mr. Bryan in baseball costume. Some one writes in the Denver *News:*

Mr. Springer's discovery recalled the day the picture was taken. It was after the club had participated in a vigorously contested game, one of a series of charity games played in Jacksonville in the summer of 1884. The day the picture was taken, Mr. Springer says, the club of which Bryan was pitcher and himself catcher had been victorious over a team made up of the best players among the town store clerks. He also recalls that victory was pulled out of defeat in the ninth inning by Bryan's home-run hit.

"I remember the incident perfectly," said Mr. Springer. "The score was 18 to 20 against us, for we were not in the habit of playing 1-to-0 games in those days. There were two men on bases when Bryan came to bat. Bryan was not the sturdy built man those days that he is now, but the way he swung his bat on the first ball pitched over the plate was a surprise to all the players and the five hundred or six hundred spectators who viewed the game from a point of vantage along the first and third base lines and the foul ground back of the catcher. Bryan knocked the ball clear over the center-fielder's head and into another lot in the distant background. Around the bases he went, driving two other men ahead of him, and the game was won. Bryan played with as much determination and enthusiasm as he has shown in his political career. He was looked upon as a good amateur pitcher in those days.

"There were plenty of rooters then as now, and Bryan, because of the sparse growth of whiskers he wore, which looked decidedly odd in connection with his make-up in a baseball uniform, was the cynosure of the comedians. I remember of his telling me that if he continued to play ball the rest of that summer he would shave his beard, but he disliked to part with it, as it gave him a more elderly and dignified appearance—not a disadvantage in dealing with a certain class of clients."

Pears'

soap is not only the best in all the world for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving stick soap.

All sorts of people use Pears' soap, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

THE AWARD OF THE GRAND PRIZE

AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION TO

Whiting Papers

means that they are the best in the world.

This is only one more public recognition of what has been true for years.

This prize is given both for the excellence of the paper itself, and for the way in which it is put up.

Every man, and every woman, who is at all particular about the kind of paper he or she uses for correspondence, will find that **Whiting Papers** have that perfect writing surface, that finished appearance and the stylish shapes and shades, which are demanded by social correspondence the world over. These papers have already been awarded the

Grand Prize

of public approval. They are now used by particular people everywhere.

You can buy **Whiting Papers** of every good dealer.

WHITING PAPER COMPANY,
148, 150 and 152 Duane Street, New York City.

Holyoke, Mass., Philadelphia, Chicago

THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR FALL IN HIGH-GRADE WRITING PAPER.

Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved in the latest style. Coats of Arms, Crests, and Monograms cut to order.

Designs furnished.

Send for our sample book and suggestions; prices no higher than for ordinary papers.

Camerden & Forster
273 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Individual Communion Outfits. Send for *free* catalogue and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO., Box L, Rochester, N. Y.

COE'S ECZEMA CURE $1 Large Sample mailed free. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Children's Food

It may seem a far cry from the waving wheat fields of the great northwest to your children, but the wheat grown there is richest in real food elements, and they will thrive better and grow stronger on it than on any other cereal.

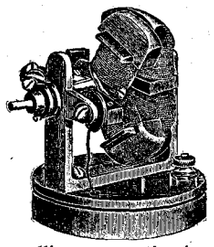
Cream of Wheat

is the best preparation of wheat made. It contains literally, the cream of the wheat, hence its name.

When purchasing, ask your grocer to show you our gravures of north-western scenery. Very fine works of art, nothing cheap, and no advertising card attached.

Cream of Wheat Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

"Oddo Junior"



Price by Mail Prepaid in U. S. or Canada, ONE DOLLAR.

This is a *motor* which will appeal to everyone who delights in his home workship. It is the

BEST SMALL MOTOR MADE

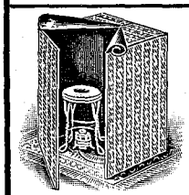
excelling every other in power, beauty, finish and efficiency. It runs well on a Single Dry Cell.

Boys who are interested in mechanics, who enjoy sp nding their evenings at home using their heads as well as their hands ought most certainly to own an "ODDO."

For one dollar extra we will also send a complete set of castings and material for making an "Oddo Junior" at home, together with "Electric Light Home," a little book teaching how to make batteries. Book alone, 10 cents.

AMERICAN ODDITY CO.,
Northwest Corner Worth Street and West Broadway, New York.

Best Turkish Bath Cabinet $5



We sell for $5 the very latest folding bath cabinet, with rigid rubber walls, steel frame and door; heater and vaporizer included. We guarantee it to be by far the best cabinet ever sold for $5.

Send No Money

We send by express on approval without asking any deposit. Return it if it doesn't suit. **Medicines free.** We employ a physician to prescribe medicated baths for our customers, and send, free, the proper drugs for treating any disease you mention.

AGENTS Write for our catalogue. We consign cabinets to good agents. They pay as they sell.

Wisconsin Bath Cabinet Co., 407 Main St. Racine, Wis.

THE SANITARY STILL

on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **ADMIRAL DEWEY** writes: "I join with my friend Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, ex-Sec'y of the Navy, in recommending your Sanitary Still. The water from the still is absolutely pure and palatable." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition.

Write for booklet. Cuprigraph Co., 68 N. Green St., Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

October 8.—Ten thousand Japanese troops, it has been decided, will winter in China, two thousand remaining in Peking, where eight thousand Germans, fifteen hundred Russians, and a British brigade will be quartered also.

The Russians, in capturing Moukden, secure a great quantity of war material.

Minister Wu reports that the imperial court is *en route* from Tai-Yuen to Singan-Fu, where the imperial establishment will be set up.

October 9.—In reply to Germany's demands, the Chinese Government, through Li Hung Chang, states that three of the guilty mandarins are to be beheaded, three to be sentenced to life imprisonment, and Tuan will be banished and degraded.

Chinese reports state that the Empress is seriously ill at Tai-Yuan-Fu.

German despatches say that the Germans occupy the palace of the Empress in Peking and that German reinforcements have arrived at Peking from Tien Tsin.

General Chaffee has returned to China.

October 10.—At Hongkong, it is reported that a general uprising in the Southern provinces of China is expected; ten thousand more troops from India have been requisitioned for Hongkong.

The Triads have repeatedly defeated the Chinese imperial troops near Kowloon.

Reports say that the expedition from Tien-Tsin to Pao-Ting-Fu will consist of seven thousand British, French, German, and Italian troops.

October 11.—Reports of danger to foreigners in Southern China continue.

The expedition to Pao-Ting-Fu threatens to excite serious outbreak in China.

October 12.—A Hongkong despatch says Admiral Hu is pursuing the rebels in a northeasterly direction from San Chun.

At Paris, a despatch from Tien-Tsin says that the recent imperial decree to punish Boxer leaders was insincere, and that the high officials will not be executed. China, it claims, rejects all demands for war indemnities.

Rebellion is said to have broken out at Weichow, on the East River.

October 13.—The Boxers are reported in great force east and west of Pao-Ting-Fu.

October 14.—The presence of Mohammedan rebels in the province of Shen-Se has delayed, it is announced, the progress of the Chinese imperial party to their new capital at Singan-Fu.

Li Hung Chang with Prince Ching is actively at work at Peking seeking to open peace negotiations.

SOUTH AFRICA.

October 8.—It is reported that Lord Roberts will name his own successor in command in South Africa.

October 11.—Slight reverses occur to British forces in South Africa; the troops of De Lisle and the Colonials have driven De Wet north of the Vaal River.

Mr. Kruger, reports say, will go directly to Holland, instead of landing at Marseilles.

October 12.—Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, has gone from Cape Town to Bloemfontein.

October 14.—General De Wet's commando is harassing British columns in the Orange River Colony. Among other successes of the Boers were the killing of Captain Wiltshire and the capture of a detachment of the Cheshire Regiment.

Lord Roberts reports the capture of a Boer laager.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 8.—*Philippines:* The relief column despatched to Marinduque by the *Yorktown* fails to get any trace of the American force under Captain Shield, captured by the Filipinos.

A fresh case of the bubonic plague is reported at Brisbane, Queensland.

October 9.—The Viceroy of India reports the crops excellent, famine conditions disappearing, and the number of persons receiving relief decreased to 2,746,000.

The Marquis of Bute dies at his seat in Ayrshire, Scotland.

It is denied in Madrid that Spain intends to float a loan.

Cecil Rhodes reenters politics and presides

If You feel "All Played Out" Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It repairs broken nerve force, clears the brain and strengthens the stomach.

Price $1.00

Weight, 21 Ounces; Height, 8 1-2 Inches.

Above cut gives only an idea of Motor No. 2, which I am pushing as a leader.

I will send, postage or express prepaid, the Electric Motor for $1.22. The perfect combination of mechanical leverage and electrical detail in construction of this motor makes it by far the

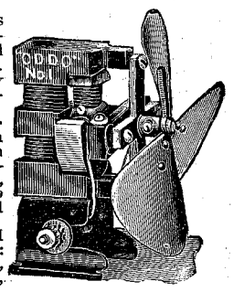
STRONGEST ELECTRIC MOTOR

of its size in the world.

The pulling power is really wonderful, and with two DRY BATTERIES to operate it, the armature revolves over 2,200 times a minute. To demonstrate

EDUCATIONAL ELECTRICITY

it is unequalled and it will operate model machinery, show-window displays, fans to cool or perfume rooms, sick-rooms, offices, etc.



It teaches boys and girls very much about electricity, and the electrical trade pays best of all.

The motor is beautifully finished, and is an ornament in any parlor.

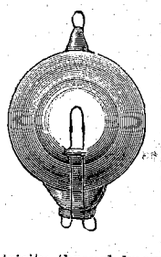
A Good Breeze Deodorizer in the sick-room is guaranteed from Fan Motor No. 1, and I will return the price charged, less express charges, to any patron not satisfied with purchase.

Remit $3.00 and I will send at once by express: 1 motor, 4 1-2 inch fan, 2 dry batteries in box, flexible wire starting button and bottle of lavender smelling salts, all complete ready for immediate work.

I GUARANTEE EVERYTHING.

"ELECTRIC LIGHT HOME."

Price, 10 Cents (Postpaid).



A little book, but it contains explicit instructions which TEACH YOU HOW to make a Chemical Battery Installation at a very little outlay, so that you can have BRILIANT electric light in your residences for all purposes WITHOUT MACHINERY.

The book is thorough in few words and illustrated with practical diagrams, formula, etc., being written understandingly for everybody.

It Teaches Electricity in Plain Language.

A New York minister states that he is about to lecture on electricity through knowledge obtained from this book.

A reader (a U. S. Army engineer) writes that this book TAUGHT HIM more about ELECTRICITY than his entire library of electrical books.

Decorate your children's XMAS TREES with small electric lights at little expense. The writer of "Electric Light Home" has received SEVEN AWARDS for his many inventions. Address

JAS. H. MASON, (INVENTOR)
170-2 West Broadway, Dept. 7, NEW YORK CITY.

At Your Service always—but never in the way.

The Standorette

is light, ornamental; easy to adjust to any height or angle. Made of fine steel tubing, finished in oxidized copper, nickel or black enamel.

Our handsome booklet free on request.

D. H. ALLEN & CO.,
30 Main St.,
Miamisburg, Ohio.

Are You Deaf?

We have 25 kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for catalogue.

WM. V. WILLIS & CO., 134 South 11th Street, Philadelphia

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

over the deliberations of the South African League in Cape Town.

October 10.—Sir Thomas Lipton announces another challenge for the American cup.

The polling in the British Parliamentary elections results in gains of three seats for the Liberals and of one for the Ministerialists.

October 11.—Bubonic plague at Glasgow is reported to have been checked.

October 12.—The United States Government renews its demand on Morocco for the payment of an indemnity of $5,000 for the murder of an American citizen.

The Empress-Dowager of Germany is reported in a serious condition.

October 13.—The Nicaraguan Government concedes to Pedro Mas, a Mexican, the exclusive right to manufacture cotton goods in Nicaragua for five years.

Philippines: Two Americans were wounded and twenty insurgents killed and forty wounded in a fight in Northern Panay.

October 14.—With the British elections about over, the ministerial and opposition gains are announced to be practically a tie.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

October 8.—Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, speaks before the students at Cornell, and approves of the United States policy in recently acquired territory.

W. J. Bryan states that if the election were held now he would win, but he expresses fear of corrupt forces defeating him.

October 11.—W. J. Bryan is interrupted in his speech at Ann Arbor by students of Michigan University, but when he learned that some had been arrested he interceded for their release.

October 13.—Heavy gains in registration for the first two days as compared with 1896 were shown throughout New York State.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 8.—The United States Supreme Court convenes.

The population of Delaware is 184,735 as against 168,493 in 1890, an increase of 16,242, or 9.6 per cent.

The population of the District of Columbia is 278,718 as against 230,392 in 1890, an increase of 48,326, or 20.9 per cent.

October 9.—A big labor demonstration takes place in Shamokin, Pa., an address being made by President Mitchell.

October 10.—Eleven names of dead Americans for the Hall of Fame of the New York University were decided upon.

The flag-ship of the North Atlantic Squadron of the French navy arrives in New York.

October 11.—It is believed that the coal-operators' offer of 10 per cent. increase in wages will be rejected.

The second day's count of ballots places General Grant's name first among those elected to the Hall of Fame.

The population of Connecticut is 908,355. In 1890 it was 746,258. The increase is 162,097, or 21.7 per cent.

October 12.—Delegates of the striking coal-miners meet in convention at Scranton.

The official report on the trial trip of the *Wisconsin* shows that the battle-ship made an average speed of 17.25 knots.

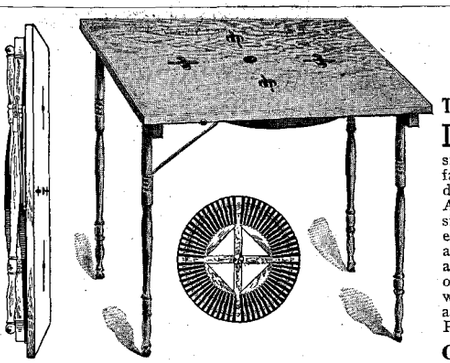
October 13.—The coal-miners' convention at Scranton vote to accept the ten per cent. in-

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

IT IS quite generally believed, particularly by large consumers and practical painters, that Pure White Lead is the best paint. It is because of this belief that manufacturers of the so-called White Leads, mixtures of Whiting, Barytes and Zinc, brand them "White Lead," "Pure White Lead," etc., etc. You can avoid these by making sure that the brand is right.

FREE For colors use National Lead Company's Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Any shade desired is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving full information and showing samples of Colors, also pamphlet entitled "Uncle Sam's Experience With Paints" forwarded upon application.

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

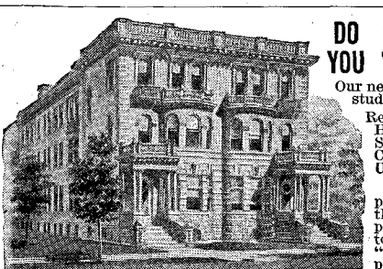


Play Whist?

Then You Will Be Interested in This Table.

IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

GEO. H. RICE, - Green Bay, Wis.



DO YOU **STAMMER**

Our new Institute provides accommodation for one hundred students. Facilities for training unequaled elsewhere.

Refer by permission to Hon. H. S. Pingree, Gov. of Mich.; Hon. Wm. C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit; Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, D. D., LL. D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York City; Prof. Thos. C. Trueblood, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Additional references furnished on request. Our 200-page book, "The Origin and Treatment of Stammering," the largest and most instructive book of its kind ever published, sent FREE to any address for 6 cts. in stamps to cover postage. Ask also for a FREE sample copy of "The Phono-Meter," a monthly paper exclusively for persons who stammer. Address,

THE LEWIS PHONO-METRIC INSTITUTE, 96 Adelaide Street, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN

Solid 14kt Gold Pen in Hard Rubber Engraved Holder; simple construction, always ready, no shaking; works perfectly; no blotting; a high-class pen at a low price.

Agents Wanted

Cut is two-thirds size of smallest pen we make. Live dealers sell and recommend the **LINCOLN**: if yours will not supply, write to us; we send pens anywhere, post paid, complete with filler and full directions for use. All our pens are guaranteed; and this means money back—*if you want it*. Catalogue of Fountain and Gold Pens for the asking.

FRAZER & GEYER CO., Room 9, 36 Gold Street, New York.

SAVE ONE-HALF YOUR FUEL We Tell You How.

Rochester Radiator Co. 33 Furnace St. Rochester, N.Y.

IRWIN Turkish, Thermal or Vapor. **BATH CABINETS**

contain all the best features of all the other cabinets with several entirely new ones making them the "only perfect Bath Cabinets."

These Cabinets place the benefits of Turkish Baths and all kinds of Medicated and Perfumed Vapor Baths within the reach of everyone in their own home at a cost of only 3 cents per bath. Will cure or relieve most any disease and break up a cold or the grip immediately.

Cabinets from $5 to $12. Catalogue sent free.

AGENTS WANTED: one sold 1,000 in four months.

IRWIN M'F'G CO., 123 Chambers St., N. Y.

Mandolins "HOWARD" Guitars

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

Lead all the rest. Their superiority fully demonstrated in our finely illustrated catalogue of 80 large pages—the handsomest published—shows Musical Instruments of every description, from 25 cents up, and gives lowest cash prices. SENT FREE, on request.

THE RUDOLPH WURLITZER CO., 167 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

Money Maker And saver Print your own cards, circular, book, newspaper, with our $5 or $18 printing press. Type setting easy, printed rules sent. For man or boy. Send for catalogue presses, type, paper, to factory.

THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.

Largest Nursery. *Fruit Book Free.* Result of 76 years' experience.

STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS

Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. *Send for Catalogue.*

H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

crease of wages, provided the operators agree to continue paying the advance until April 1, 1901, and abolish the sliding scale.

October 14.—The Galveston relief fund has nearly reached, it is announced, the $1,000,000 mark.

CHESS.

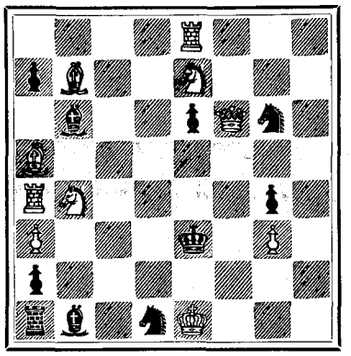
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 509.

By S. S. BLACKBURNE.

First Prize *Otago Witness* Seventh Problem-Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

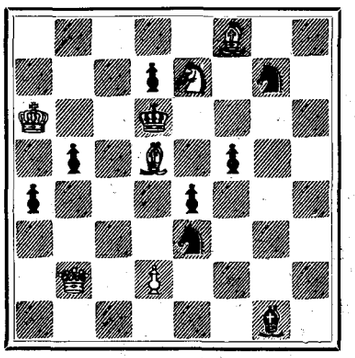
White mates in two moves.

The Chess-editor of *The B. C. M.* speaks highly of this problem.

Problem 510.

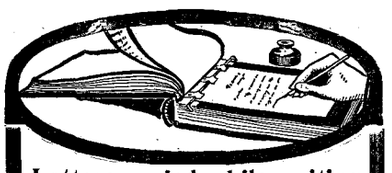
By JOSEPH KESL.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.



Letters copied while writing

No press; no water; no brush; no work. Any ink; any pen; any paper. Our Pen-Carbon never smuts; our clip holds paper firm. Write with no extra pressure, and our **Pen-Carbon Letter Book** produces a *perfect* copy. For letters, bills, etc. Can be used anywhere. If your stationer does not keep it, write for *free* specimen of work. Address Dept. L.

PEN-CARBON-MANIFOLD CO., 145-7-9 Centre St., N. Y.

Send for Free Booklet on how **VAPO-CRESOLENE** CURES Whooping-Cough Croup, Catarrh, and all Colds

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton Street, N. Y.

The Youth's Companion

Free Every Week to January 1, 1901.

We shall be glad to send to any one requesting it our Illustrated Announcement of the new volume for 1901, and also a sample copy of a recent issue containing Andrew Carnegie's article on "Thrift."

Special Subscription Offer for 1901.

THOSE who subscribe prior to November 1st, sending $1.75 with this slip or the name of this publication, will receive the nine November and December issues of The Companion FREE, and then the issues for fifty-two weeks, a full year, until January 1, 1902. This offer includes the gift of the new Companion Calendar, in 12-color printings from exquisite designs painted expressly for The Youth's Companion. Y 117

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Before Election, Take One Copy

The Trust Problem.

Read it through. It won't change your vote, but it will tell you something about trusts. *James B. Dill* speaks in high terms of the book. The *Chicago Evening Post* calls it a remarkable study of the Trust Problem. *The Philadelphia Times* says a reading of the book will do away with foolish campaign talk. CLOTH, 12mo, $1.00.

At all Booksellers, or of

McClure, Phillips & Co., Publishers.

IMPORTANT BOOK.

AN AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY

1787–1899. By EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. 950 pages. Large crown 8vo, gilt top, $3.00; cloth, full gilt, $3.50; half calf, gilt top, $5.00; tree calf, or levant, $6.50.

This book is uniform with Mr. Stedman's "Victorian Anthology" in shape, design, and editorial detail. American poets are represented by their most characteristic poems, and biographical sketches of them are given. A full Introduction, including a survey of the course of American poetry to the end of the century, lends much additional interest to this specially valuable book.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON
11 EAST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK

ELECTRICITY RELIEVES PAIN CURES DISEASE

For reliable apparatus, correspond with McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO., 92-98 State St., Chicago, Ill.

THE JOY OF CAPTAIN RIBOT.

By AMANDO PALACIO VALDES.

Translated from the Spanish by MINNA CAROLINE SMITH.

"The publication of this remarkable novel is a shining credit to American enterprise. . . . And it is indubitably one of the best books of the year."—**Boston Journal.**

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

12mo. Cloth. Price. $1.25.

BRENTANO'S

31 UNION SQUARE, - NEW YORK.

COOK BOOK FREE

Containing 325 Pages, Over 2,500 Recipes, Bound in Cloth.

TO ALL PURCHASERS. Agents make **25 Per Cent. Commission** selling our goods.

SEND FOR NEW TERMS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

P. O. Box 289. Dept. 7. 31-33 Vesey St. N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Solution of Problems.

No. 504.

1. Q—Kt 4, ch / P—B 4 — 2. P x P *e.p.*, mate

The other variations are easily found.

No. 505.

1. Kt—B 2 / K x R — 2. Q—Kt 6 ch / K—K 4 or Q 4 — 3. Q—K 6, mate
1. ..... / K—B 6 — 2. Q—Kt 4, mate
1. ..... / B x R — 2. Q—Q R 6 ch / P x Q (must) — 3. B x P, mate
1. ..... / B—B 6 — 2. R—Q 4 ch / K—K 7 (must) — 3. Kt—B 3, mate
1. ..... / B—R 8 — 2. Q—R 5 ch / K x R — 3. Kt—B 5, mate
2. ..... / B x R — 3. Q—Q Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / Kt (Kt sq) moves — 2. Kt—B 5 ch / K—B 6 — 3. Q—B 6, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W. Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; M. Bukofzer, Paterson, N. J.; H H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. A. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; the Rev. E. N. Kremer, Harrisburg; H. Meyer, Milwaukee; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.

504 (only): the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; C. C. Hunt, Montezuma, Ia.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.; A. G. Beer, Ashland, O.; J. Zobel, Manistee, Mich.; W. Clement, Cuero, Tex; G. G. Lyell, Brookhaven, Miss.; J. J. Hazeland, Tacoma, Wash.

Comments (504): "An ingenious trick, hardly worthy of Lloyd"—I. W. B.; "Very cute, but should be called an end-game"—C. R. O.; "Good, but key limits it"—M. M.; "Very good of the kind, but I do not like the kind"—W. W.; "Fine puzzle"—J. G. L.; "A rich treat"—A K.; A good joke—a very good joke"—G. D.; "Disappointed when, after 20 minutes, I found the trick"—M. B.; "A beauty and very ingenious—S. M. M.; "Of the how-not-to-do-it description"—W. R. C.; "The key-move is the most natural one in practical play, tho the last one the expert problem-solver would investigate"—C. C. H.; "Slaughtered by a trick"—Dr. H. W. F.; "For cure of open-eyed blindness"—G. G. L.

(505): "A masterpiece of mystifying mechanism"—I. W. B.; "The too strongly attacking key is amply compensated for"—H. W. B; "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; "A true beauty"—M. M.; "A few words of praise are inadequate to do justice to this beautiful problem"—W. W.; "Hard, harder, hardest"—J. G. L.; "A virile composition, precise and profound"—G. D.; "Key-move easy; mating-moves not without difficulties"—M. B.; "Rather troublesome little beauty"—H. H. B.; "Full of subtlety, and extraordinary variety of mates"—F. H. J.

Concerning 504, not very many of our old solvers were caught. The most ingenious method proposed is 1. P—Kt 6 / P—Q 4 — 2. Q—Kt 4 and it is claimed that this is mate, because "Black having waived his right to take P *en passant* by his move of P Q 4, he cannot interpose by P—K B 4." This is something entirely new in the rules of Chess. The fact is that there is not a possible move where Black can take *e. p.*: when Black plays 1 P—Q 4 he merely refuses to play P x P; which he has a right to do, so that when Q—Kt 4 ch, he can play P—K B 4 and stop the mate. Solvers who sent K—K 4 did not see P—B 4 ch.

We publish this problem as a curiosity, for we do not approve of trick problems.

In addition to those reported, Miss E. C. Cram, Wilton, N. H.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. F, W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; E. W. Clemo, Ironwood, Mich., got 502.

PILLSBURY opened his fall and winter campaign in the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, on Saturday, October 6. He played simultaneously against twenty-one opponents, winning 16 games, drawing 5, losing 0.

SENT FREE AND PREPAID.

To cure chronic indigestion and constipation perfectly and permanently. The Vernal Remedy Company of Buffalo, N Y., will send a trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine FREE and PREPAID to any reader of LITERARY DIGEST. It is a specific for all kidney, bladder and prostate troubles, and one dose a day cures.

A Splendid New Edition

OF OUR MUSICAL LIBRARY

350 Songs for all voices, with piano accompaniment. 1,100 pages. { **Over 2,200 Pages** } **300** Instrumental Selections for the piano. 1,100 pages.

Editors and special contributors:

VICTOR HERBERT
REGINALD DE KOVEN
GERRIT SMITH
HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON
FANNY MORRIS SMITH
LOUIS R. DRESSLER

This valuable permanent collection of musical masterpieces can be obtained by those who act promptly at

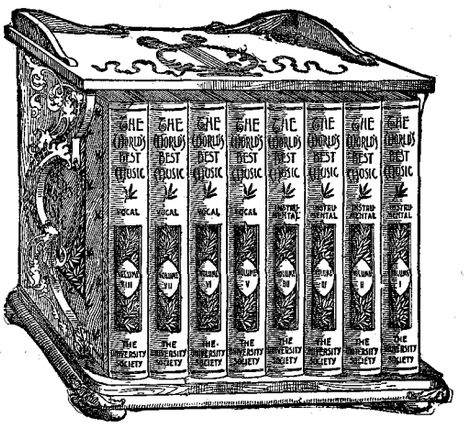
Less than one-tenth the cost in sheet form.

"The most complete and valuable Musical Library ever published."—*The Keynote.*

"Nothing so fine and well worth having in one's home."—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

"I look for one favorite after another, and I find them all there.'—*Louise Chandler Moulton.*

"A most valuable collection of instrumental and vocal music, printed in convenient form with valuable notes and information added."—*Senator Allison, of Iowa.*



SIZE OF VOLUME, 9 x 12 INCHES

LIBRARY OF THE WORLD'S BEST MUSIC

IN A NEW ENLARGED EDITION OF 8 VOLUMES, 4 VOCAL AND 4 INSTRUMENTAL, CONTAINING:

Instrumental selections by the greatest composers; melodious, not too difficult, and including popular and operatic melodies, dances, funeral marches, nocturnes, adagios, military pieces, and classic and romantic piano music. The best old and new songs, duets, trios, quartets and choruses upon every subject: Upon friendship, admiration, love, and home; upon absence, sorrow, reminiscence, and revery; upon humor, patriotism, nature, and morality; no hymns, however. 400 portraits and illustrations, over 400 biographies of musicians, and more than 100 new and copyrighted selections by American musicians. The work is planned for cultured homes and sympathetic performers.

All these and over 400 other Composers represented In this matchless collection:	Strauss	Taubert	Bartlett	Paderewski	Foster	Kelley
	Mozart	Saint-Saens	Balfe	Haydn	Gounod	Arditi
	Beethoven	Gottschalk	Sullivan	Schytte	Handel	Emmett
	Schumann	Grieg	Smith	Bizet	Benedict	Buck
	Schubert	Chaminade	Bishop	Rameau	Kreutzer	Damrosch
	Lange	Bendel	Chwatal	Erkel	Mattei	De Koven
	Lover	Leschetizky	Cowen	Rachmaninoff	Czibulka	Faure
	Moore	Henselt	Dibdin	Goldmark	Molloy	Gilbert
Liszt	Wilson	Thalberg	Adam	Chopin	Pinsuti	Tosti
Rubinstein	Payne	Kullak	Verdi	Wagner	Robyn	Brahms

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING

To get this Treasury of Music, Art, and Biography into your home: Use the volumes for 5 days. If they are not satisfactory, return them at our expense. If you are fully satisfied, make payments as stipulated below.

SPECIAL 30-DAY OFFER FOR DIGEST READERS.

Send us your application **at once,** stating which style of binding you prefer, cloth or half leather. We will forward the entire set, charges prepaid. We will allow you 5 days in which to examine this wonderful collection of music. **If you are not satisfied, you can return the set at our expense.** If satisfactory, you can make your first payment of one dollar, and remit thereafter $1.00 a month, for 17 months, if cloth is ordered, making a total payment of $18.00. If you select the half-leather binding, which we recommend, there will be three more monthly payments of $1.00, making a total payment of $21.00. We assume all risk. We suggest that you **apply at once** if you desire to obtain a set of this limited edition. Don't fail to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST. Address

ABSOLUTELY NO RISK TO YOU.
WE PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES.
SEND POSTAL FOR HANDSOME SPECIMEN PAGES.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY,
78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

McClure, Phillips & Co.'s Fall Announcement

PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 29TH

Now in its 10th Thousand

The Circular Study
By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN ROHLFS

A MYSTERY STORY OF NEW YORK CITY.

"Mrs. Rohlfs has elevated the detective story to a higher plane than any other contemporary writer."—*Boston Transcript.*

Cloth, 12mo, $1.25.

Historical Tales

American Fights and Fighters
By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

STORIES founded on our early history. Mr. Brady's vivid narrative is brilliant with the lustrous deeds of his heroes in the early days of the Republic.

With 16 Full-page Illustrations by Darley, Chappel and others. 12mo, 5⅜x8⅜, $1.50.

Second Edition Ordered Day before Publication

The Fugitives
By MORLEY ROBERTS

A STORY of love and adventure in the South African war. The hero gets into Pretoria and rescues a British officer. Together they make their way to the English lines after a series of exciting experiences which include fighting in Cronje's army.

Cloth, 12mo. $1.00.

The Classic Novel of the Philippines

An Eagle Flight
By JOSÉ RIZAL

A FILIPINO novel by a native Filipino, a story of tyranny and patriotism, oppression and uprising, of adventure and manly courage.

Manila boards, 12mo, 5⅛x7¾. $1.25.

JUST PUBLISHED

A Novel of Social Life

The Archbishop and the Lady
By Mrs. SCHUYLER CROWNINSHIELD

A STORY of modern society which only a writer of very wide and very exceptional social experience could have written.

Cloth, 12mo, 5⅛x7¾, $1.50.

A Novel for True Lovers

April's Sowing
By GERTRUDE HALL

MISS GERTRUDE HALL is known to the world as a poet and as a teller of tales, but with her first novel she reveals new gifts, for it is a modern love-story tuned to a note of light comedy that she has never struck before.

Illustrated by Orson Lowell. With decorative cover, frontispiece, title page in color and ornamental head and tail pieces. Cloth 12mo, 5⅛x7¾, $1.50.

Animal Stories

The Jumping Kangaroo
By JOHN W. HARRINGTON

THE quaintness of these stories and the humor of the drawings make this volume an attractive one for old and young.

With 48 Illustrations and cover design in two colors by J. M. Condé. 8vo, 7x9⅝. $1.00.

The Gavel and the Mace
By FRANK W. HACKETT

A BOOK which furnishes information on Parliamentary Law, presented with much amusing incident, apt quotation, and kindly sarcasm.

Cloth, 12mo, 4⅞x7¼. $1.25.

A Novel of American Life

The Darlingtons
By ELMORE ELLIOTT PEAKE

A NOVEL of American life in the Middle West which deals principally with the fortunes of a family whose members are the social leaders of their section.

Cloth, 12mo, 5⅛x7¾. $1.50.

Metropolitan Life: Syria in New York

The Soul of the Street
By NORMAN DUNCAN

"THE Soul of the Street" deals with Syrians and Turks in New York. Character, humor, poignant pathos, and the sad, grotesque conjunctions of old and new civilizations are expressed through the medium of a style that has distinction, and strikes a note of rare personality.

Cloth, 12mo, 5⅛x7¾. $1.25.

New England Fairy Tales

Yankee Enchantments
By CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS

FANTASTIC stories that remind the reader of Andersen or Grimm, yet they are thoroughly Yankee in scene and setting.

With 39 illustrations by F. Y. Cory. Cloth, 12mo, 5⅛x7¾. $1.25.

A Captive of War
By SOLON HYDE

A NARRATIVE written from a diary kept during imprisonment in the principal military prisons of the Confederacy.

Cloth, 12mo. $1.00.

READY SHORTLY

An American Engineer in China
By WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS

AS Chief Engineer for the American Railway Syndicate in China, Mr. Parsons recently spent several months traveling in China. Not only did he secure information about fields for development by Americans, but he gained a wealth of information about Chinese finance, government and manner of life. He writes of China in a clear and convincing manner.

Cloth, Illustrated, 12mo. $1.50.

The Awakening of the East
By PIERRE LEROY-BEAULIEU

THIS well-known volume is now available for the American public in this authorized English translation of the work. No volume can bring home to American people more pertinent facts to bear upon the problems yet to be solved. It is the most talked-of volume in Continental Europe.

Cloth, 12mo. $1.50.

McClure, Phillips & Co., *PUBLISHERS,*
141-155 East 25th Street, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A WORD ABOUT TRAVEL.

We provide transportation for all travelers from the commercial man who desires to reach his destination quickly and at least expense, to the pleasure seekers who want all the conveniences and comforts of a private car or special train. About our travel system nothing more need be said than that our patrons speak highly of it. Whether one is going to Japan, California, Europe, or any local point, far or near, we supply the tickets and will be glad to furnish information and rates on application.

Travelers' cheques, letters of credit, foreign money, etc.

Raymond & Whitcomb

(Established 1879).

TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE,

New York: 25 Union Square.
Boston: 296 Washington Street.
Philadelphia: 1005 Chestnut Street.

Trade Mark.

Wool and Down Comfortables at McCutcheon's.

Our fall stock of these excellent goods is larger and more varied than ever before.

The coverings of silk, satin, sateen, or silkoline show a wide range of new designs and choice colorings.

The wool-filled comfortables are in high favor. They are light in weight, yet sufficiently warm, and absolutely odorless.

Wool Filled.

Silkoline covered, silk border, single bed, $4.00.
Silkoline covered, double bed, $4.50.
Silk covered, single bed, $10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 18.00.
Silk covered, double bed, $10.00, 13.50, 15.00, 20.00.

Down Filled.

Sateen covered, single bed, $4.50, 5.50, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00.
Sateen covered, double bed, $5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 9.00.
Silk covered, single bed, $10.00, 12.50, 15.00, 20.00.
Silk covered, double bed, $12.50, 15.00, 17.50, 25.00.

California and Eastern blankets, bed spreads, and quilts of every description.

These goods may safely be ordered by mail.

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Sciatic Rheumatism

A lady residing in De Funiak, Fla., writes: "I have now used four bottles of your **Tartarlithine** for sciatic rheumatism. It is the only medicine which has given me steady relief. My trouble showed marked improvement after the first few doses."

Send for our free Pamphlet on how to cure Rheumatism.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
Sole Agents for
THE TARTARLITHINE CO.
95 Fulton Street, New York.

Its Work Tells

Remington Typewriter

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT
327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED